THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 14

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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Six months, do do 6 00
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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Maysville, Kentucky, has a new paper.

For a new story Mrs. Southworth has been offered $10,000.

The small-pox continues its ravages in Newport, Kentucky.

Chicago wants $10,000,000 to complete a sewerage system.

Hamilton, Ohio, is excited over a series of incendiary fires.

An international fine art exhibition is to be held in Munich this year.

Lynching is now a favorite manner of settling personal grudges in Illinois.

A poor family in New Haven was found the other day dining on boiled dog.

The Connecticut Democracy hold their convention at Hartford, on the 27th.

Barney Williams and his wife have made $750,000 by their Irish performances.

Martin county, Minnesota, yearly realizes an income of $30,000 from the trade in furs.

The length of Grant's message is a subject of betting. The shorter the better.

David Dudley Field takes Bryant's place as president of the Free Trade League.

"The music in several Boston churches costs more than the preaching," says the Boston *Transcript*.

General Durbin Ward is proposed as the most Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Work on the projected Monongahela Valley, Pa., railroad is to be commenced about the 1st of March.

France owes a debt of $2,226,000,000, has a standing army of 750,000 men, and her annual expenditures in peace amount to $515,000,000.

Albany has had two cases of trichinæ, the sufferers being boys who ate some raw pork. One of them has recovered, but the other is dangerously ill.

In a fight between two servant girls at St. Louis, Missouri, one of them was struck over the head with a vinegar bottle, from the effects of which she died.

The six Unitarian ministers of Boston have matured a plan to aid the needy citizens, by employing them in running errands and in commission work.

James R. Boyd, a St. Louis printer, demands $10,000 damages from the city, for injuries sustained by falling into a hole at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets.

Geology is at fault again. Coal has been discovered in California on the line of the Pacific Railroad. The article is said to be abundant and of an excellent quality.

General Butler recently gave one hundred dollars to a Methodist church in Swampscott, Massachusetts, and the same amount to a Baptist church in a neighboring town.

Up to Saturday night the sum of $300,000 had been paid out of the Virginia treasury on the two per cent. interest due on the State debt on the first of July last. About $500,000 remains to be paid.

It is said that Alexander H. Stephens' "Constitutional View of the War between the North and the South," has reached a sold edition of 50,000 copies. The second edition will not go to press before spring.

The Empress Eugenie has given one thousand francs to the convict Dumain, of Algeria, for swimming with a rope to a sinking vessel, amid a violent storm, and saving the lives of those on board. The Emperor is urged to pardon the man.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* says, in a tone of mingled anger and sadness, that it has ceased to expect the present Congress "to impeach and depose Johnson." It thinks his removal from office ought even now, at this eleventh hour, to be accomplished.

James Martin, aged eighty-eight, and Mrs. Anna Fisher, aged seventy-five, were married in Rochester, Ohio, on the 23d ultimo. The young couple were congratulated by many who hoped they might be present at their golden wedding fifty years hence.

It has been supposed that Mr. Thomas A. Bayard would succeed Mr. Saulsbury as United States Senator from Delaware, but a new candidate, the Hon. J. A. Nicholson, the present Congressman from that State, has recently turned up, and his friends claim that he will be elected.

A hotel in the suburbs of Jeddo, Japan, is furnished with black walnut furniture from San Francisco. It commands a view of the entire city, which covers an area of thirty-three square miles. It contains seventy-eight bedrooms, that, in our city hotels, would be cut up into 200 dormitories.

A steer of elephantic proportions is owned by Stockwell & Hadley, of Ray county, Missouri. He is eleven feet four inches long from top of head to root of tail, twelve feet around the chest, and twenty-one hands high from hoof to center of withers. His age is five years, and weight 3,800.

The receipts of cotton at Baltimore, Md., by water for the five days ending on Saturday, the 9th inst., amounted to 2,156 bales. Of that quantity 421 bales were from Norfolk, 160 bales were from Richmond, 146 bales were from Wilmington, N. C., 713 bales were from Charleston, 666 bales were from Savannah, and 380 bales were from New Orleans.

HOT SPRINGS.

Its Geographical, Mineral and Atmospherical Advantages.

Interesting Description of the Wonderful Health-Restoring Springs.

Special correspondence Memphis Avalance.]

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, January 9, 1869.

Sixty miles southwest from Little Rock, in the heart of the mountainous regions of Arkansas, in a narrow but beautiful and picturesque valley, are situated Hot Springs. This valley is found between two low ranges of the Ozark mountains, running nearly north and south. It is brief—being less than a mile in length—and barely wide enough for two rows of buildings, an avenue, and a little rapid mountain stream that courses through it; and hemmed in from the "outer world," on three sides, by big, rugged, pine-clad hills, dignified with the name of mountains.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas are indeed a wonderful exhibition of the beneficence of the Almighty; and where you see, as you may almost daily, the lame, and the crippled throwing away their crutches, and becoming, as it were, young again, you will irresistibly think of "the pool which was called in the Hebrew tongue Bethesda, in which, where the angel went down at a certain season and troubled the waters, whosoever stepped in was made whole of whatever diseases he had."

That was the age of wonders and miracles; but still may we rejoice that there is "balm in Gilead."

There are fifty-four hot springs, having a mean temperature of 134 degrees, and ranging from 93 to 152 degrees Fahrenheit, and in the aggregate discharge 317 gallons of water per minute. The springs vary quantitatively but are qualitatively allied, some of them discharging half a gallon per minute, whilst others discharge fifty gallons.

With one exception they issue from the western slope and base of the mountain on the east side of the creek, which, where the springs are located, hugs closely the foot of the mountain. The remaining hot spring is on the west side of the creek near its margin.

Some of the springs, and in fact the larger portion of them, are to be found at an altitude of an hundred feet above the level of the valley, and about half way up the slope of Hot Spring's mountain, the mountain from which they flow.

Open wooden troughs conduct the water to the bath-houses, and convenient basins for drinking, at the base of the mountain, and situated on the banks of Hot Springs creek.

A careful analysis of the waters made by Dr. G. W. Lawrence, formerly of Baltimore, but resident physician here for twelve years, gives the following result: Silicates with base; bicarbonate of lime; bicarbonate of magnesia; carbonate of soda; carbonate of potash; carbonate of lithia; oxide of magnesia; sulphate of lime; arseniate of lime; alumina, with oxide of iron; arsenious acid; sulphate of magnesia; chloride of magnesium; bromines, iodine, a trace; organic matter, a trace.

This same eminent physician and chemist, Dr. Lawrence, who has for many years given his entire time to the study of these waters and their application in the cure of disease, says their value does not depend alone on their diluent, solvent, corrective and stimulating properties, but upon their bicarbonates, carbonates of the alkalies, and alkaline earths they possess—agents known to therapeutists to possess active eliminating agency, and, consequently, producing valuable alterative effects in chronic cases.

The catalogue of diseases for which these waters are an almost sure remedy are rheumatism, gout, stiff joints, contractions of the muscles and skin, old wounds and painful cicatrixes, skin diseases of all kinds, scrofulous ulcerations and enlargement of the glands, all forms of syphilis in their advanced stages and mercurial diseases, prostration from long standing sickness, or from debility following severe courses of powerful medicines, spinal diseases, neuralgia, all nervous affections, partial paralysis, and general debility. I might also mention, "aside," to those who have no "olive plants around their table," that these waters are remarkable in cases of sterility.

These waters do not belong to the class of remedies which, "if they do no good they will do no harm;" but upon the other hand, they have the most pernicious effects upon some of the ills that flesh is heir to, as, for instance, heart diseases, bad lungs, and many others that might be named, making it highly important for all who contemplate trying them themselves under the guidance of an experienced physician, for it not unfrequently occurs that death ensues from an imprudent and ill-advised use of the water.

And in this connection I take great pleasure in again mentioning the name of Dr. Lawrence, who will be found by all who consult him, to be a skillful and thorough physician and a courteous and polite gentleman. He has a finely fitted up private infirmary with separate reception and consultation rooms for ladies and gentlemen. He also has a neatly arranged reading-room for gentlemen, free to all the guests, and in which may be found some forty of the principal papers published throughout the country, among which I noticed the Memphis AVALANCHE and *Appeal*, New Orleans *Times*, New York *Herald*, etc., etc.

There is a separate reading-room for ladies only, and in this can be found Harper's publications, Frank Leslie's, Madam Demorest's, and, in fact, all the standard literary and fashion periodicals both of this country and Europe; and it is the only place in the valley where such advantages can be enjoyed.

The medicinal virtues of these fountains of Egeria, gushing up from the molten bowels of the earth, are attributed mainly to their high temperature. While some of the springs are hot enough to boil eggs, not three feet distant one can be had water cold enough to make the teeth ache. The water is colorless and tasteless, like gold tried in fire, purified of every noxious substance, and giving healing to the nations of the earth.

A singular fact is that after drinking the hot water for a short time, one prefers it to the cold. It quenches the thirst equally as well, and any quantity can be taken into the stomach without producing nausea—the result of the large quantity of free carbonic acid gas it contains. One may drink a gallon at one sitting, quaffing off cup-full after cup-full, and almost the first taste will start a flyely perspiration, which will continue as long as the drinking is kept up; and strange to say, this almost constant sweating—for the guests are drinking the water the greater part of the time—does not in the least debilitate, but has an exhilarating effect on the system. Among the various springs is one known as the "Arsenic Spring," under the supposition that it contains arsenic. The chemical analysis does not, however, confirm this popular notion, although I have noticed that the ladies affect this spring more than any other, no doubt in imitation of the women of the Orient, who are said to impart brilliant transparency to their skin by the use of this drug.

There is also an "Alum Spring" that is said to be a specific for chronic diarrhea.

Another popular spring is known as the "Sulphur Spring," and is eight miles distant; and is a favorite resort for the visitors here when they become "water-logged," and have to "lay-off" bathing for a week, as is sometimes the case after a three or four week's siege. This water contains sulphuretted hydrogen, and is said to be remarkably beneficial in cases of dyspepsia and diseases of the kidneys. The water of this spring is cold.

Various speculations are in vogue, in regard to the cause of the high temperature of these springs; some attributing it to the water coming in contact with caustic lime, in the interior of the earth; others ascribing it to latent heat given off from the water, in the act of depositing the tufa that coats the mountain slopes from which the springs issue, and which was originally held in solution; and still others, giving as a reason the internal heat of the earth.

This last theory is the one most generally accepted as correct, and the believers in this hypothesis do not think that the water comes in actual contact with fire, but rather that the waters are completely permeated with highly heated vapors and gases, which emanate from sources deeper seated than the water itself. The geological structure of the country, and more particularly of Hot Springs Mountain, from which these waters issue, certainly justifies the assumption.

View it in any light, and it can only be seen as one of nature's phenomena, a problematic question as yet unanswered. No better field for the geologist or mineralogist can present than this. Here may the man of science delve down into the great heated caldron, that lies buried beneath this mountain, and drag up nature's hidden secrets. But thus far nature has maintained the mastery over even the gigantic inroads of science itself, and before the spade, and pick, and blasting-powder of curious and intrusive man, the springs have precipitately fled. Several attempts have been made to trace the springs to their source, but in each case they have dried up—the culminating mystery of mysteries. What a beautiful thought is here evolved—inanimate matter contending with mind; nature combating the intelligence and science of man. What an incomprehensible fact?

The great bed of novaculite rock, that forms the sub-structure, and from whose depths these thermal fountains flow, seems to be a sufficient barrier to inquisitive man, bidding him be content with the benefits without asking the cause.

Traditionary legends tell us that the aboriginal Indians knew well the value of these springs, and on account of their healing properties they were always respected as neutral ground during all conflicts between contending tribes, and that they were known by them as the "Waters of Life."

A member of the first party of government surveyors sent through here, on stooping to quench his thirst, as he supposed at a cold spring, and on finding it scalding hot, was led to exclaim, "This is near hell, sure," and the rest of his companions, on examination of the water, came to the same conclusion, and they all beat a hasty retreat from what they considered a too close proximity to the infernal regions.

I have referred to the novaculite rock being so abundant here, and it is due to it to say that it is the most beautiful of this variety to be found anywhere in the world. In whiteness, closeness of texture, and subdued translucency it is equal to the finest carrara marble, though of course of an entirely different composition.

There is no doubt that this snowy-white chalcedonic novaculite was once a simple ordinary sandstone, and that it has been changed or metamorphosed into this exquisitely fine material through the action of these permeating hot waters.

This is the rock known as the "Arkansas hone stone," and so celebrated at home and abroad. Large quantities are daily shipped to the seaboard for exportation to European countries.

There is also a quarry of magnetic iron ore near here, known as "Magnet Cove," and said, by Dr. D. D. Owen, former State Geologist, to be the center of igneous action of Hot Springs county.

Twenty-five miles distant from here are extensive mines of rock crystal, to be found nowhere else in such quantities, as in these mountain gorges of Montgomery county.

Here, as in the Alps, we have the "Crystal-hunter" exploring the recesses of this great crystal mountain, and carrying his glittering "points" to Hot Springs, and exposing them for sale on the doorsteps of the hotels and in the shop windows. They are the most transparent and limpid quartz crystal ever seen, and from their glassy facets, crystalized into geometrical forms of most striking singularity and beauty, give forth a dazzling light, second in brilliancy only to the diamond.

They all assume the form of irregular heagons—a beautiful and gigantic illustration of that wonderful law in mineralogy, by which every mineral substance, in a state of purity and rest, arranges its particles into definite and mathematical solids.

Gold has been found in the quartz ledges of this county, and in conversation recently with an experienced California miner, he told me he had never seen richer quartz leads than are here indicated.

Altogether for richness of mineral wealth, and fine varieties of geological specimens, this section of the State cannot be equalled.

Through with the dull details of scientific allegations, and facts appertaining to these springs—and which it was necessary to go into at some length for intelligible description of their very singular and interesting features, and also that your scientific readers may "read and inwardly digest"—I will now briefly describe the mode of bathing, manner of life and what ever else that is to be found at this far away watering place.

There are at present about four hundred guests in the valley, all of whom are taking the baths.

From ten until twelve in the morning is the most usual time for bathing, and the scene presented is very unlike that of sea-bathing. No mostly colored costumes to give piquency to the picture; no hilarious sporting in the seasurf; no gay throng of lookers-on enjoying the merriment. Each acts independent of the other, and has a separate bathing room.

Carrying a tin-pail, for hot water, clothed in thick undergarments, and equipped with a pair of heavy woolen blankets, each goes to his or her bath-room; the gentlemen having a bath-house to themselves, and the ladies another some distance apart.

There are three apartments to each bath-room—the dressing-room, bathing-room and vapor-room.

The first is about four feet square, and is entirely innocent of all such appointments as one usually expects to find in a dressing-room; there is no comb, brush, looking-glass nor anything, save a pair of wooden pegs, on which to hang one's garments.

In this room you disrobe yourself, and pass into the bath-room, which is about seven feet long by four wide, and is principally taken up by a wooden box—ycleped bathing-tub, in polite parlance—seven feet long by twenty inches wide. Turning a faucet overhead admits cold water, and pulling a rope hot water, which are combined in a mean temperature to suit the bather. The water called cold stands at about one hundred Fahrenheit, and the water as tempered in the tub generally reaches one hundred and six to one hundred and ten Fahrenheit, which is almost unbearable at first, but one soon becomes transmogrified into a salamander and thinks nothing of running it up to 112°, as even higher. From five to ten minutes is the time spent in the bath-tub.

From here the bather goes into the vapor bath, a more contracted apartment than either of the others, and into which the vapor is introduced through the latticed floor, situated immediately over one of the hot springs. From three to five minutes are spent here, the bather amusing himself by drinking as much hot water, previously procured in the tin bucket, as he can conveniently swallow. From here he passes to the front or dressing-room, hastily dries himself, puts on his clothes, wraps up well in blankets, hurries to his hotel, covers himself up closely in bed, and remains for twenty minutes, drinking fresh hot water, brought with him in his bucket, during the time; after which he gives himself a thorough rubbing, dresses himself, and the day's bathing is through with.

I have tried this bathing programme, and can say that unless one's skin is as impervious as parchment, he will experience such a sweat as he never had produced before; and after up and dressed comes a most ravenous appetite.

That its effects, after continued repetitions, would be astonishing in many forms of chronic diseases, is not to be wondered at. The copious diaphoresis which the hot bath establishes, opens in itself a main channel for the expulsion of principals injurious to health, as is made manifest by its peculiar odor, and a similar effect, though in a diminished degree, is also effected by drinking the hot water.

There seems to be no limit to the quantity of hot water one can drink, and it is used at all hours of the day, and evening. Old topers find it an excellent substitute for the morning cocktail; and young one's drink it instead of sherry-cobblers.

The forenoon bath over—some take two baths a day—the late papers are looked over; and then comes dinner, after which a brief *siesta;* and then, if the weather permits, a stroll, or ride, or billiards, or social chats, or a set-to at draw poker, or anything to assist time in its flight.

In the evening, at some one of the hotels, there is generally a hop, where "fair women and brave men" whirl through the dizzy mazes of the voluptuous waltz, and "soft eyes look love to eyes which speak again."

To those who are sportively inclined, there is every inducement to get rid of their surplus cash at faro, or rondo and coolo, or roulette, or monte, or keno. "You pays your money, and you takes your choice," is the universal, if not liberal principle of financial operations. Thus far this season the knights of the green cloth have not netted very heavy profits. But very few seem inclined to risk themselves in the "wolf pen," and combat with them; and the result is that the gamblers are at present trying the game of the Kilkenny cats on each other.

Among the visitors at present are quite a number of prominent persons from different parts of the country. Foremost of these I may mention Gen. Sidney Dillon, of New York City; President Mississippi Centrall Railroad; General Nichols, of Galveston; Colonel David Runnion, of Chicago; Colonel Boyd, of Atlanta; Colonels Robinson and Dingles and General Hasselteno, of New York City; Mr. Evans, of the New York *World*; Mr. Phillip Tieman, of Cincinnati; Rev. Geo. Usher, of Washington City; Col. Nelson, of New Orleans; ex-Governor Hammond, of Indiana; ex-Governor Rector and family, of Little Rock, and many others I might mention are, and have been, undergoing treatment this season.

All who come here get greatly benefitted, and most of them go away permanently cured.

It looks like half a miracle to see men come here, bow down, until there is scarcely enough of them left to cast a shadow, and return home in a few short months, boasting Aldermanic rotundity.

But I must draw my letter to a close. I have been thus prolonged and particular—and it is the only apology I can offer—for the benefit of the great army of sufferers who are yearly turning places for their health and find it not, but would find it if they came here.

Let the millionaires of Long Branch, the aristocrats of Cape May, the Erudites of Nahant, and the "select few," who spend the summer solstice at Saratoga, stick to their conservatism. To them I have not a word to say.

To the pseudo "bon ton," who delight in dazzling common humanity with the glitter of their display, and inscribed on whose panels is the motto, "*Dum vivimus vivamus*," I would only suggest that whilst health lasts, and they have a fair wind, let them sail on, but when youth is gone and a broken constitution only remains, it would be well to trim all sail, port their helms and steer hither their shattered barks.

The Arkansas Hot Springs will continue to pour forth their exhaustless volumes of pure, life-giving waters from the thermal fountains of Nature for the countless thousands who will use them.

This will constitute the great cosmopolitan bathing place—the Baden Baden of America. More *anon*.

DON.

Tennessee News.

Stokes looms up as the Radical candidate for Governor.

An effort is being made in Nashville to abolish the city hospital.

Rutherford county the other day made five contributions to the penitentiary.

A Nashville teacher has been arrested for striking a boy in the face with a rawhide.

Samples of Tennessee corn were shipped by a Nashville firm Wednesday to one in Calcutta, Hindostan, for planting.

Nashville is happy over the prospect of building up a trade in popcorn. It already does a lively business in goobers and chestnuts.

A young lady, named Betsy Jacobs, dwelling in West Nashville, left home on Sunday evening with the intent of going to church. She was seen about two hours afterwards talking to a young man, but has not been heard of since.

Ex-Mayor D. C. Carr, of Chattanooga, was arrested on Sunday last upon the charge of the embezzlement of public funds. The trial came up on Monday morning, and a decision was reached on Wednesday, when the innocence of the prisoner was established.

At a recent chancery sale of real estate in Fayette county, the following prices were obtained: One tract of 230 acres, all cleared and with indifferent improvements, at $17 per acre; 128 acres cleared land, no improvements, $18 50 per acre; 125 acres, mostly cleared, $23 75 per acre; 150 acres woodland, $23; an average of of $20 76 per acre. The above lands were sold for one-third cash; the balance on a credit of twelve months. A small tract of 65 acres of woodland was sold by R. M. Moore, Clerk of the Circuit Court, for cash, at $20 per acre. Hr. E. E. Seymour, executor of W. B. Seymour, deceased, sold a tract of 200 acres, about 110 acres of which was cleared, without improvements, for $30 per acre, on a credit of twelve months.

A Maine farmer who raises many apples, invariably sells them at fifty cents per bushel, saying they are worth no more. He refuses to sell more than four or five bushels to any one man, being determined that they shall not enrich speculators.

Erie has a first-class sensation in the return of a runaway wife, after an absence of eighteen years. She finds her husband married and surrounded by a numerous progeny. As two wives are rather too many, a divorce from No. 1 is in progress.

Governor Hoffman is thirty-nine, the youngest Governor New York ever had except Seward.

It is a little singular that the most successful dentist is apt to be oftenest "down in the mouth."

Cincinnati is making a raid upon milk-and-water dealers.

THE FRANCHISE.

McCall's Proposed Amendment to the Tennessee Constitution.

Below is the text of the bill of Senator McCall, of Tipton, introduced Wednesday:

An Act proposing Amendments to that portion of the Constitution referring to the Limitation of the Elective Franchise. The Amendment to be as follows:

SECTION 1. Every man of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, and being a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote, six months next preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to a vote for members of the General Assembly, and other civil officers for the county or district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. No law shall be passed excluding from the right of suffrage, or from the right of serving on juries, or from the right of holding office, any person on account of their race or color or previous condition.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall have no power under the third section of the eleventh article of the Constitution to propose any amendments thereto, excluding from the right of suffrage or from the right of serving on juries and holding office, any persons on account of their race or color, or previous condition.

SEC. 4. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage persons who may be convicted of infamous crimes.

SEC. 5. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest or summons, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from them.

SEC. 6. In all elections to be made by the General Assembly, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and their vote shall be entered on the journals. All other elections shall be by ballot.

The bill passed its first reading and was referred to the Committee on Constitutions.

No Trace of the Missing Nashville Detective.

From the Nashville Banner, 14th.]

The mystery that has enshrouded the spiriting away of Detective S. Barmore, by a band of unknown men in mask, from the railroad train at Columbia, on Tuesday morning, notwithstanding the lapse of more than forty-eight hours since its occurrence, still remains impenetrable. Wild rumors auguring an end horrible and tragic to the missing man, were to be heard on every hand yesterday, but vague and uncertain were the origins. Most people were apparently disposed to put as bad a face as possible upon the affair, and the garrulous news-mongers circulated their stories at a lively rate among the gullible.

Prominent among the rumors afloat was one that Barmore's cap had been found on the banks of Duck river, some twelve miles distant from Columbia, and the probability was that he had first been shot, and his body then cast headlong beneath the dark current of the swollen stream, and in the hurry and excitement of the moment his captors had doubtless dropped or overlooked this article of clothing.

Another version had it that the lifeless form of the detective, stark and stiff, had been discovered by a number of citizens yesterday morning, hanging to a tree, some four miles southwest of Columbia.

Gentlemen who arrived by the 5:30 train yesterday afternoon, stated that, up to the time of their departure, nothing in the least definite had been received at Columbia respecting the whereabouts of the missing man. They furthermore said that the garrison of United States soldiers, composed of one company of infantry, stationed at that point, had been detailed in squads, and were scouring the country in all directions in search of the victim.

Weary of Listening to the Carpet-Baggers.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes on the 9th inst. as follows:

"The Reconstruction Committee, it is understood, is beginning to weary with the testimony of the carpet-baggers who appear before it from Mississippi and Georgia. The testimony of one is that of all the others, and the committee have heard nothing so far but an endless story of Ku-Klux outrages and urgent appeals to put the management of affairs in those States into the hands of a few Northern adventurers at the head of the negroes. Several members of the committee have got their eyes opened to the fact that what is wanted by these men, especially in Georgia, is a new deal of offices, State and national. The committee had a meeting to-day and examined Mr. Field, from Mississippi, and a Mr. Stone, from Georgia. Field testified ninety-nine out of every hundred of the white people of Mississippi are rebels. Upon some of the committee expressing surprise at such a sweeping statement, Field said that was true of his locality, but a close examination showed that he lived in an isolated country district, and knew very little about the State in general. Some told the same old story of the Ku-Klux outrages in Georgia and depicted an unusually horrible condition of affairs. Judge Bingham asked him if matters were no better since Grant was elected, whereupon he softened a little and admitted that since the election the rebels, as he called them, were more subdued. The truth is, the members of the committee have very little faith in the majority of the startling stories told by these too willing witnesses.

Injurious Results of the Cold Weather in Florida.

From the Tampa Peninsular, 2d.]

On the 25th ultimo the thermometer was down as low as twenty-two degrees above zero in this place, which indicated the coldest weather ever experienced in this part of the State even by the oldest inhabitants, and the damage done is very great. It was only within the last few years that the people of Florida began to realize the importance of going largely into the raising of tropical fruits; and it was only within the last two or three years the labor bestowed in raising fruits began to reward them; but the cold came and swept over the country with the power of a mighty tornado, destroying in a few hours that which man has toiled years to build up. In a few hours Florida has been damaged millions of dollars. The orange, lemon, lime, citron, shaddock, guava, mango, pineapple, sugar apple, in fact all the tropical fruits have been killed or seriously damaged. Even the fully matured and ripened fruit which remained upon the trees was all frozen and destroyed, and the trees look like they have been scorched as by a great fire. The potato crop is badly damaged, and the peas, beets, cabbage and even turnips are killed. But the cold did not cease its ravages upon the land, but descended into the waters—into the great deep—and caused to be spewed therefrom mighty jew fish and sharks which were thrown helpless upon shore to rot. Thousands of dead mullet, jack fish, spade fish and others cover the entire face of the State.

An Ex-Confederate Soldier Killed by Radical Ku-Klux.

From the Nashville Banner, 14th.]

We learn that on Wednesday night last, at Livingston, the county seat of Overton county, a young man named Wm. German, was forcibly taken from his place of residence, and hanged near that place.

German had served through the war as a member of the 24th infantry, Confederate army, and at the time of his death was employed on the farm of Mr. Allison, near that place. His brother, Lum German, was arrested by the Federal authorities just before the close of the war, upon the charge of being a bushwhacker, was found guilty before a military commission, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

News and Other Paragraphs.

The importers of drugs have made a "corner" in opium.

Dr. Poggioli has discovered a way of increasing a person's knowledge by electricity, and has gone to Washington.

Paul De Kock, the well-known licentious novelist, was at last accounts lying at the point of death in Paris. He had but a few weeks previous commenced a new serial novel.

Whittier says that in the name "Maud Muller," the Muller should be pronounced so as to rhyme with duller. He adds that the name is a very common one in some parts of the mountain regions of New England, and that, although it is of Hessian origin, it is known universally as *Mull-er* in Yankee regions where it abounds.

While the so-called reciprocity treaty between this country and Canada was in existence, we collected only $75,000 annually in duties. On the other hand, Canada during that period collected annually between $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 on the products of American labor. For the two fiscal years since the abrogation of the treaty, we have collected $14,000,000, and the trade with Canada has increased rather than diminished.

There is a proposition pending in the Common Council of this city to borrow the trifling amount of five millions of dollars. The present city debt is some millions greater than the debt of the State of Illinois, and the proposed increase will make it more than double the present amount of the State debt. What is the use of being Chicago without the privilege of running in debt?—*Chicago Times*.

The Reconstruction Committee have issued subpœnas for Generals Reynolds, Gillem and Shepherd, to appear before them to give testimony regarding the present condition of Texas and Mississippi, and what, in their opinion, is necessary to be done to restore these States to a peaceful and prosperous condition. The former is expected here in a day or two. General Gillem and Shepherd are already here.

A married lady in this city retired to bed on Saturday night in her usual good health. On arising in the morning she was astonished to find that she was totally blind in one eye, the sudden blindness having come upon her during the night. The blind eye looks as bright and healthy as the sound one, and the lady suffers no pain whatever from the singular calamity, nor is there the slightest perceptible cause for the loss of vision.—*New Albany Commercial*.

In the course of a critical paper on Mr. Story's new volume of poems, the London *Review* says: "We can not deny to Mr. Story the name of poet, for he has fairly won the honorable distinction. He will rank with Michael Angelo and Raffaelle, as an artist, supreme in one art, who has won laurels in grappling with the mysteries of another, and whose predominating genius has not been in the least degree obliterated by his singularly interesting excursion into the domain of the bards."

The rich young Hindoos of India are very ready to adopt the habits of their English rulers instead of following the customs of their fathers. They fail to discriminate in favor of good English habits, but indulge in most of the extravagances and dissipations of civilization. They graduate from the Calcutta University with no religion when, however, faith in the ancestral creed being destroyed and nothing left in its place. They imitate English snobbery, drive about in dog carts, smoke cheroots and drink brandy.

The lover of a prominent belle of the New Orleans *demi-monde*, on Thursday, had the temerity to drive out with a rival beauty, which so excited the jealousy of the first named that she procured a buggy, followed in pursuit, and overtook the gay couple, where, upon the flying lover leaped out of his buggy and ran for life. The irate woman, however, soon overtook him; then, springing to the ground, she attacked him in prize-ring style. After pummeling him severely in the face with her diamond-ringed fingers, the sweet maiden assisted him into her carriage, drove him home and procured for him a physician.

Du Brunfant, in Paris, has recently exhibited articles made of spun glass, such as head-dresses, watch chains, curled and smooth ostrich feathers, etc., differing from those in ordinary use only in being much finer and more durable. The usual objection to glass fabrics of brittleness, does not apply here, as the thread is as fine as a spider's web, and not inferior in strength to the best wool, while far exceeding it in beauty. The flexibility of the thread may be readily appreciated from the fact that it may be worked in the sewing as well as in the netting machine.

The life of a frontier editor has its excitements. Regarding the riot and lynching at Bear River City, an account of which was received by telegraph from California last month, it appears that Mr. Freeman, the editor of the *Index*, was captured by the mob and threatened with instant death if he refused to reveal the names of the "vigilants" who hung the friends of the rioters. Mr. Freeman at once drew a pistol, but found a dozen others at his head and breast in a second. "Hang him! Shoot him! Death to the chief of the 'Vigs!'" was rung in his ears for five minutes, when one of the leaders managed to get the attention of the mob, and the editor escaped through the back door of a drinking saloon.

In the village of Middletown, in Southwestern Pennsylvania, lives an old man named Jacob Walters, who has walked with a crutch ninety years. He was born with a defective limb in the year 1777, and never walked any other way than with a crutch. He is yet a good health for one so old, and retains all his faculties to perfection. His recollection of events that transpired when he was a boy—while in the vicinity he has always lived in was yet a wilderness—is very clear. He has always been a temperate, but not abstemious man. By occupation a tailor, which calling he followed more than sixty years. He was always remarkable for his good humor and good sense, and retains both to the present time. There are older men living, but there is probably not another in the world who has walked ninety years on a crutch.

A Western paper contains the following advertisement: "Wants a situation—a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. He has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry and many other sciences. Is particularly suited to act as a pastor to a small Evangelical church, or as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form a small but select class of young ladies, to instruct them in the highest branches. To a dentist or a chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would cheerfully accept a position as bass or tenor singer to a choir. Would board with a family decidedly pious. For further particulars apply at Brown's saloon."

A curious habit of the "gordius," or, as the boys call it, the "horse-hair snake," is given by Professor Agassiz, as follows: "Soon after being hatched in the water, and while mere little transparent bodies, they creep into the legs of grasshoppers and burrow their way into the abdominal cavity, where they undergo further development as worms, sometimes growing to be two or three inches in length before they are freed. When they have grown so long that the grasshopper becomes distended by the size of its strange inhabitant, it bursts, the worm is released, and returns to its aquatic life."

A gentleman residing in Yonkers writes to us that his little girl recently pulled a gordius six inches long, and another somewhat shorter, from the body of a cricket. They seemed to be protruding like horns. The cricket hopped away, apparently as well as ever. Here is a new fact, perhaps, for the naturalist.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS!

READ the following home evidence of its medicinal virtues, and try it in your own family circle:

MR. EDWARD WILDER, City:

Dear Sir—I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and find it is just you represent it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances, make your Bitters far superior to any similar preparation in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon Whisky, must necessarily recommend your Bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palliability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement, which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clearer operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.
Louisville, September 29, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, City:

Dear Sir—My wife and child have been suffering for several months from indigestion. My wife seeing your advertisement, requested me to bring her a bottle of your Stomach Bitters, which I did; and, on her using one bottle, I am more than happy to state that, my child, now four months old, who has not had a voluntary action since his birth, is entirely restored, and my wife is enjoying the best of health, and is now wholly unwilling to be without a bottle of your Bitters in the house, as she says it is the most strengthening and appetizing tonic that can be used, and that no house ought to be without it; and I feel it due to the public to make known the wonderful good it has performed to my household, and most heartily recommend its use in every family.

I am yours respectfully,

T. M. SWANN,
Of Craig, Truman & Co., 218 Main street.
Louisville, October 20, 1868.

ROCK HAVEN, MEADE COUNTY, KY., October 24, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in saying that I was suffering from Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, for several months, when I was advised by a friend to try your famous Stomach Bitters, and after using two bottles I am entirely restored. It not only imparts new vigor but it is truly the best strengthening and appetizing tonic, at the same time pleasant to the taste, I have ever before known used or affarded to the public, and I would say to all those similarly afflicted that if they would be cured and have the disease thoroughly eradicated from the system, to use your Bitters, and be convinced of their wonderful medicinal power and virtue.

I remain yours respectfully,

P. F. NEVITT.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 2, 1868.

To E. WILDER, Esq., City:

I was a good deal afflicted with Indigestion and occasional attacks of Dyspepsia. I was advised to use your Bitters. I scarcely used one bottle when I felt relief, and from the use of the Bitters, though nearly sixty-seven years of age, I have the same energy and vivacity and cheerful spirits of a boy of twenty-five. Your Bitters are a pleasant tonic and cordial, and as they are prepared with pure ingredients and good old Bourbon Whisky, can safely indorse their use to all afflicted as I was. I would say to such persons keep your mind easy, your bowels open, your head cool, your feet warm, and use Wilder's Bitters, and never mind the doctor.

Respectfully, J. C. BUCKLER,
"Old Reliable" Agent Erie Railroad.

IT WILL CURE

Dyspepsia,

Liver Complaint,

AND ALL SPECIES OF

Indigestion, Intermittent Fever and Fever and Ague,

And all periodical disorders. It will give immediate relief in

COLIC AND FLUX.

It will cure COSTIVENESS. It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females. It is a safe Anti-Bilious Alterative and Tonic for family purposes. It is a powerful recuperant after the frame has been debilitated and reduced by sickness. It is an excellent appetizer as well as strengthener of the digestive forces. It is desirable alike as a corrective and mild cathartic. It is being daily used and prescribed by all physicians, as the formula will be handed to any regular graduate.

EDWARD WILDER,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE,

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORRENT'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottle and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 207 Main street, Agent. Price, 25 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. jel

WANTS.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; white or colored. Apply at this office. ja16

WANTED—TO exchange valuable property in New Albany, Indiana, for city property in Memphis. For further information address D., Avalanche office. ja16

WANTED—A good Violinist. Apply for particulars at 310½ Main street. E. L. ja15

WANTED—By a lady, who is an experienced teacher of music and the higher branches, a situation, either in a family or seminary, in or near Memphis. References of qualifications given, if required. Please address "Teacher," Avalanche Office, Memphis, Tenn. ja30 4w

WANTED—TO BORROW FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, on well improved and unincumbered real estate, situated in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. For further particulars inquire at this office. ja7

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a wholesale and retail Grocery, by a young man of steady habits, well acquainted in both the county and city, and good business qualifications. Can influence a very good trade. Apply at the office of the Commercial Hotel, Memphis. ja16 ja7

PRIVATE TUTOR—A gentleman who has educated the sons of families of distinction in the South, desires to find a position of Private Tutor, either in the city or on a plantation. He can instruct in French, Italian, Spanish and German. Address, Private Tutor, Postoffice, Memphis. ja5

FOR SALE.

TWO FINE HORSES FOR SALE—One for saddle, finely gaited and young. Apply to W. D. McCallum, Exchange Building, west side Overton Hotel. ja15

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Engine House on Poplar street, between Main and Second. Apply to William H. Bridges, City Treasurer. ja16 JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Bledsoe's Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, commission merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. ja7 A. O. HODGES.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A most desirable Two-story BRICK HOUSE, in perfect repair, with thirteen rooms, good cistern, neighborhood excellent, situated on Adams street, Chelsea. Apply to THOMAS A. RUFORD, ja14 257 Main street.

FOR RENT—An elegant FRONT OFFICE in the Walker Block for rent. Apply to ja14 THOMAS H. LOCKE.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE that is now making one hundred dollars per month. For particulars inquire at 41 Washington street, Room No. 1. ja14

ROOMS FOR RENT—Offices and rooms in the Postoffice and Library Buildings, northeast corner Jefferson and Third streets. Inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, dec22 Second Floor, Postoffice Building.

LOST.

LOST—A large WHITE SETTER DOG, with orange-colored ears and spots on the sides; answers to the name of "Jack." Had on collar with the name of D. J. Doyle, No. 259 Front street. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to 254 Front street. ja18

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

STRAYED—On Saturday, 9th instant, a black Setter DOG, wearing a steel chain collar; small white spot on breast; answers to the name of "Shot." A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to his recovery or for his delivery to R. A. MOON, 272 Front street, jan12 Or W. S. W. MONTGOMERY.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Other persons visiting New York, from the South, would prefer a FAMILY HOME to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and cabs, has lately opened for first class people, who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: A. H. Douglass, Esq. M. JONES, jan12 22 West Sixteenth street.

BOARDING—Board can be had at 100 Madison street, with two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Price moderate. ja8

SATURDAY, : : : : January 16, 1869

THE authorized denial of General GRANT, published in the dispatches of the 13th, that he held any such conversation, or gave utterance to any such opinions as were announced by the correspondent of the New York *World*, is not calculated to strengthen the hope of the country that a broad, comprehensive and generous policy by the incoming administration will be adopted, while it weakens confidence in the rectitude and veracity of the paper whose addictedness to the sensational at the expense of fact, cannot add to its credibility or influence. We were really anxious that at least that portion was true which corroborated the grounds taken in Mr. WASHBURNE's speech, inculcating, if not a more liberal policy, at least an abandonment of some of the worst features of congressional interference with the prerogatives of the Executive, and a more careful protection from thieving and plundering and corrupt public officials. The President elect continues to retain his reticence, and defends it from eves-droppers, quidnuncs and speculating letter-writers. The denial is positive, and aught to the contrary pronounced not only incorrect, but without the slightest authority. And so we are all at sea again, and are compelled to be satisfied with the drops dribbled through the enunciations of *fidus Achates*, WASHBURNE. Well, be it so. We shall not have long to wait before "the fountains of the great deep" will be "unsealed," and it will be permitted us to know all—even the worst. If there is to be any "better" why not let the country know it?

Let it not burst in ignorance."

If the truth should be told, even but a *moreau*, it would inspire both confidence and hope, and strengthen the growing tendency to return to the old feeling, when it was all our country from the Penobscot and Androscoggin to the Rio Grande and Gila, and the people all brothers engaged in the same race of prosperity and happiness. But we want no premature disclosure of what never transpired, and would rather steel ourselves to endure the worst, than to be deceived into fond anticipations to be only the more sadly disappointed when the closely husbanded secret shall be ultimately revealed. It has been the sole reliance of the people that General GRANT would cut loose from the trammels of party, and become the benefactor of the nation, by a frank, liberal, constitutional administration of the Government. It would do him no injury, and could do the nation no harm, even though there should be an ante-climax by its revealment before the regular denouement after the inauguration. If an improvement is to follow the fourth of March, we care not how soon the people know it—if the constitution is to be still farther infringed upon, the hope might well be indulged that such knowledge should be deferred as long as possible.

CARL SCHURZ has been caucused United States Senator for Missouri, in place of Mr. HENBERSON after the 4th of March. The vote stood, SCHURZ 59, LOAN 40, DRAKE 2, FYAN 2. On motion of one of LOAN's friends, the vote was made unanimous, and so Missouri is to be represented in the Senate by an arrant demagogue, an incompetent General, an unscrupulous Radical, but, with all his faults, more acceptable than BEN LOAN, whom he overslaughed, or DRAKE, whose political leadership, although a Senator for four years longer, the *Missouri Republican* congratulates the country has departed from him forever. Of all the meanest demagogues in or out of Missouri, we cannot help estimating DRAKE among, if not the meanest. It is said he and LOAN combined against SCHURZ, but that the former (DRAKE) secretly worked for the German forty-eighter, and betrayed the man he pretended to befriend. As soon as the caucus had spoken, DRAKE took to his heels and as fast as steam could bear him away he turned his back upon a Legislature that had shown its contempt from his impertinent attempt at dictation, and as conscious as WOLSEY after his fall, that he had "reached the highest point of all his greatness." We do not know that it is any "compliment to the Germans all over the nation," but rather think there are some of that nationality who do not think CARL SCHURZ either a great, or "a marvelous proper man." They do not endorse his sentiments either as regards rationalisms or many other isms to which the prospective Missouri Senator is addicted. He is the candidate of the *Missouri Democrat*, and probably will shave closely by the wind of that ambitious journal, which has been mainly instrumental in securing him his elevated position by claiming that he was not so hide-bound as LOAN and DRAKE, and is a better and more consistent Radical than HENDERSON, but whose shoe-latch he is not worthy to tie, in point of ability.

ONE CONLY, a North Carolina carpet-bagger, has introduced a bill into Congress, looking to filling Southern public schools with loyal, and doing away with disloyal textbooks. Exactly what constitutes loyalty in the mind of this flaming genius is not stated. We are left in doubt whether his own loyalty is of the WENDELL PHILLIPS or more moderate type. But it is fair to presume that he is of the chronic God-and-morality-Southern-office-seeking type, in which event we can easily place him. Loyalty, then, from the CONLY standpoint, means the absorption of all the profitable offices in the South, wholesale plundering of the people, and inciting class hatreds. When Congress adopts the CONLY textbooks the beauties of this species of loyalty will be attractively spread before the youth of the South, to be engrafted on their minds. One of the principal lessons will teach that their fathers and brothers are traitors, deserving of death, and that the only patriots are the bands of thieves and robbers now industriously plundering the country in the name of loyalty. But CONLY should not stop there. He should secure an enactment incorporating a little latter-day loyalty into the Bible, a book somewhat in vogue in Southern households. The present editions are silent on the absorbing topics embraced in discussions of modern loyalty, Plymouth Rock and the Ku-Klux. They studiously ignore the "God-and-morality" doctrine of to-day, containing not a single precept calculated to stimulate the growth of that shining loyalty so beautiful for the ardent patriot to contemplate. CONLY should rush through Congress a sweeping, comprehensive enactment, that will settle the schools and churches at a single swoop.

THE general pardon of the President of all political offenders on Christmas day, has been treated with unequivocal indifference by some, and by others with unmerited disrespect. Some have affected to think there could be no pardon where there has been no conviction, and think the proposed amnesty a mere ruse to obtain credit for generosity where there was none. Although it certainly would have come with better grace, and been more highly appreciated, if it had been pronounced earlier, yet it is probable the President had his reasons for the delay, knowing that his proclamation would be final when issued. In that understanding and appreciation of his prerogative, he knew he was sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court from which this brief and conclusive extract is taken:

The Constitution provides that the President shall have power to grant pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The power thus conferred is unlimited, with the exception stated. It extends to every offense known to the law, and may be exercised at any time after its commission, either before legal proceeding are taken, or during their pendency, or after conviction and judgment. The power of the President is not subject to legislative control. Congress can neither limit the effect of this pardon nor exclude from its exercise any class of offenders. The benign prerogative of mercy reposed in him cannot be fettered by any legislative restrictions.

Whether this construction will be attempted to be set aside by the higher law legislators in Congress, remains to be seen. We presume, however, it will not be assailed, unless some newfledged aspirant may conceive that he has all the bottled-up wisdom of the nation, and oppose his crude ideas to the settled convictions of the Supreme Court when it was characterized by wisdom and patriotism.

THE Boston *Commonwealth* is a Radical paper of the most intense sort—of the WENDELL PHILLIPS school, and a high tutor in that academy. It has a hankering to expose the moral derelictions of men in high places, and occasionally applies a rap that is not undeserved. In a recent issue it said:

Every afternoon after 3 o'clock some twelve to fifteen United States Senators are so drunk that they are unable to attend to business. The Washington correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* also says that "the coming session of Congress will see the certain death and entombment of three men now in the United States Senate, all from drink. Take away the pay and good clothes of these three men, and they are hideous suckers and parasites of the most abject sort. I saw one of them at a friend's house, only yesterday, ask for a glass of whisky as soon as he entered. He took it with both hands, which shook and rocked rather as in some theatrical exaggeration of drunkenness than in the real light of common life, and to see his greedy lips slip by the glass's edge, cheated like Tantalus by his own nerves, was dreadful. He is no worse than two others, but happily his term expires on the fourth of March."

That is not paying the highest compliment to the Senators, certainly, but would it not have been quite as interesting to have named the inebriates who so early in the day are so deep in their potations as to be "unable to attend to business?" A good, sound lot of Radicals might be found amongst them.

The New York Co-Operative Building Association.

A co-operative building society in New York, composed of five hundred members, is established under the following plan of operations:

Every member takes two shares of $1,000 each, upon which he pays $1 a week. At the end of every month $2,000 is thus collected, when the members draw lots for the privilege of using the money in building a house. The winner then has the funds loaned to him for the purpose, and gives the society a mortgage upon the building for the amount. Until the house becomes finished he pays at the rate of five per cent. or $10 a month, and after completion, at the rate of ten per cent., or $20 a month, towards liquidating the debt, free from interest. When the $20,000 becomes thus returned, the mortgage is released and the borrower owns the house.

If a member wishes a larger loan than $2,000, say $5,000, he pays subscriptions in proportion, say $2 50 a week, from the time of his entrance, and liquidates his debt in proportionate repayments. It is asserted that lots in abundance can be had on the outskirts of Brooklyn for $200, and a good frame building can be erected for $1,800. Another society is established on a different basis. When $2,000 is collected, the sum is put up at auction to the members, who bid for the use of it, sometimes paying as much as $700 premium. The buyer gives a mortgage for the original sum and the premium, and pays back the aggregate in ten equal annual payments without interest. A co-operative building lot society, organized in connection with the building societies, buys land in the suburbs by the acre, and distributes it to the members at cost. A subscription of fifty cents a week entitles a member to land costing $250.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Message from the Mayor—A Precedent Settled—Standing Committees Rolled—Quite a Flare-Up Before Adjournment.

The fact that the official proceedings are published in this journal, renders it unnecessary that a succinct and definite report of the proceedings yesterday afternoon should be given. Yet there were some things that may not appear in the official record which it may not be amiss to notice.

After the reading of the Mayor's message, Alderman Moffet, from the committee, reported adversely to the contestants of the seats of certain members, and those who were admitted to their seats were sworn in by the Mayor.

The President (Swayne) explained that it never had been conlusively determined whether the various officers appointed by the Board should hold over, or submit to a new election. Reasoning from analogy, as the officers elected by the people hold for two years, it was thought that those who were elected by the Board should hold for the same time. But if any member of the Board thought differently and would so express himself, he would cheerfully resign the position he held.

Alderman Gallagher wished to hear from the City Attorney on the subject.

City Attorney Morgan said there was no positive rule upon the subject, but the matter simply depended upon the construction of the charter, in which there was nothing to restrict the term of such offices to one, or extend it to two years. He sustained the interpretation of the President of the Board, and as there was no adverse motion it must be taken as conceded. The standing committees were then filled with the new members, Alderman Wolcott being appointed chairman of the Finance Committee, vice Alderman McDavitt, term expired; and Alderman Durff chairman on the Committee on Ordinances, and that of Public Parks.

Quite a discussion arose on a proposition from Alderman Swayne to light up certain streets in Chelsea with oil lamps. This was violently opposed by Alderman Moffet, on the score of economy, because those streets were almost out of the city, and a long line of darkness intervening. The Eighth Ward had hundreds of yards of streets without a light, but asked no such convenience, well knowing the financial inability of the city to incur the expense. He adverted to the profuse extravagance in lighting up South Memphis with oil, and hiring a man to keep them in order, light and extinguish them. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, but not before he took exceptions to the committee procuring the lamp-posts from Philadelphia, when they might have been had as cheap and better manufactured by our own mechanics.

Alderman Cicalla explained the reasons for procuring the lamp-posts elsewhere.

Alderman Moffet was opposed to any appropriation not indispensable, but he was willing to employ an interpreter to explain what was said by the member from the Sixth Ward.

The motion to table not having been seconded, Alderman Cartwright moved to refer to a committee of three. Carried, and Cartwright, Moffet, and Dyer appointed.

After the conclusion of the other business, the reading of the Mayor's message (which will be found in the official proceedings) was called for by Aldermen Gallagher and Moffet, when

Alderman Moffet said he had heard a great deal of Pharaisaism, of promising to do a great for the working man, and yet do nothing for him.

The chair reminded the Alderman from the Eight Ward that he must confine himself to the question, which was on printing the message.

Alderman Moffet then spoke of irregularities in certain payments, which had come to his knowledge, wherein the Mayor was charged with neglecting his duty, and the Controller exceeded his. He inveighed earnestly against the latter having received $300 extra pay for clerk-hire for work he should have done himself.

On motion, Mayor Leftwich was invited to address the Board.

The Mayor said he only desired to make a little explanation. He had nothing to conceal. Every act of his was subject to the closest scrutiny. His mother had taught him that the thief ought to be watched, and the honest man always liked to be. He had met the gentleman from the Eighth ward, who demanded that he should veto the action of the Board authorizing the payment of $300 to the Controller, and if he did not, he would be after him and Controller Baugh. This threat did not weigh with him a feather. He alluded to the suspicion that seemed to affect the Alderman, and said it "always haunts the guilty mind." He had always found that those who talked most of suspecting others, most needed watching, being influenced by the consciousness of what was in his own breast. The gentleman said something about scrutiny. He was willing to undergo any that might be deemed necessary. He was ready to be held responsible for any and every act of his.

Alderman Moffet said he had not been actuated by suspicion but the fact. He retorted what the Mayor said about suspicion. The Controller had been paid $300 for what he should have done himself. This was the way the money goes, while the laborer for the city went unpaid. There were two census-takers who had been paid before Christmas, when the claim could not come before the Board before the first meeting in January. This was not suspicion, but the fact. The charge against him rolled from his shoulders as easily as water from a duck's back. [Chair called him to order.] He disclaimed having threatened the Mayor, and explained that he merely said if he did not veto the resolution, it would be the dearest $300 that ever Dick Baugh got. He proceeded to be more personal, spoke of his unimpeachable character, socially, politically and financially, and said that whoever charged him with being governed by suspicion and not fact, was a liar.

The Chair said it could not permit these personalities.

Alderman Vincent thought it was the duty of Aldermen, if they knew of any derelict city officer, to prefer charges and not indulge in personal abuse or vituperation, occupying the time of the Board to no good purpose.

Alderman Moffet said he wished to explain that this was the first meeting of the Board, since he was aware of the facts.

After a few pertinent remarks on the duty of Aldermen, to use every exertion to relieve the poor laborers and others to whom the city was indebted, the motion to print was carried, and the Board adjourned.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NASHVILLE.

Bill Locating Agricultural College Passes another Reading—The Militia Bill—An Acrimonious Debate—Militia to be put in the Field in Giles, Maury and Rutherford—No Tidings from Barmore—Rescue of a Negro Horse-Thief—Overton County to be Put Under Martial Law—The Rutter Indictment—Its Charges—An Appeal to the Ku-Klux—No More Bonds to Railroads.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, January 15.—The proceedings of the Senate to-day were without interest, beyond the fact that a bill to locate an Agricultural College at Knoxville passed its second reading in spite of the efforts made by its opponents to have it recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a bill locating the institution at the Hermitage.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the House were taken up almost exclusively with the Senate bill, on second reading, to repeal that portion of the militia law which requires that application shall be made, by the Attorney General and ten Union men, before the Governor can declare martial law in any county. The debate was one of the most acrimonious I have heard in the House since the close of the war. Radical leaders appear to be determined on civil war and bloodshed. Their wrath is all the fiercer as they expect to run no risk themselves. The bill finally passed second reading by a vote of 55 to 11, and will certainly pass third reading to-morrow. Companies are already being raised for service in Giles, Maury and Rutherford counties.

You may depend upon it that the appearance of the militia in the counties named will be the signal for bloodshed. The people down there will not for a moment submit to such military terrorism as prevails in Arkansas.

Nothing has yet been heard of Barmore. It is now supposed that the negro horse-thief taken out of the jail at Murfreesboro by masked men, was rescued by his friends from the neighboring hills, who had assumed the disguise of Ku-Klux.

Much apprehension is felt here with regard to the future.

Overton county is to be put under martial law in a day or two, and two companies of militia put in the field there.

The indictment found by the Grand Jury of this county against Rutter covers six pages of legal cap, and charges in substance as follows: That he fraudulently and feloniously conspired with R. L. Stanford and others to embezzle six hundred and eighteen thousand dollars in United States bonds, known as the school fund. Second—That he converted this sum to his own use. Third—That he committed the crime of fraudulent breach of trust, in this, that he received the money from Stanford as a clerk, agent, factor or bail, or on other contract or trust, and that he has refused and still refuses to account for the disposition made thereof. James E. Rust, Treasurer of the State, and James Plunket, Assistant Controller, are the witnesses.

Ex-Governor Brown's appeal to the Ku-Klux, which appears in this morning's *Banner*, is very earnest and to the point, but the fear is generally entertained that it will have little effect.

Associated Press Report.]

NASHVILLE, January 15.—The vote in the Legislature to issue no more bonds to railroads that have not promptly paid the interest due the State, shows the temper of that body to be decidedly against any more aid to railroads, and the prospect of the contemplated bill for the sale of railroads, as urged by the Governor and prominent members of the Legislature, augurs a brighter financial future of Tennessee. This latter bill will, it is estimated, bring over $1,000,000 into the State Treasury, besides several millions in bonds.

ATLANTA.

Synopsis of the Message of Governor Bullock to the Legislature.

ATLANTA, GA., January 15.—The House and Senate re-assembled to-day, and the message of Governor Bullock was received and read. He commenced by announcing that on the 7th of December he addressed a communication to Congress setting forth that the Reconstruction laws have not been fully executed in Georgia. He then proceeds to state that the remarkable action of the Legislature at its last session had induced a careful examination of the law and of the manner of its execution, to ascertain how it was possible that such extraordinary results could occur. He argues that a strict adherence to the letter of the Reconstruction acts would have prevented the overthrow of them, which has been accomplished in Georgia.

Congress, he says, is the sole interpreter of the true intents and meanings of the Reconstruction measures, and the final arbiter upon the question of their execution. In the body of the message the following occurs: "The fact that there is not in Georgia adequate protection for life and property, and the free expression of political opinion, is too well known and understood to need argument or the presentation of the evidence which has reached me from many portions of the State. In fact it is hoped that it may never become necessary to make public information which would so severely reflect upon us as a people. He says Congress will undoubtedly regard the action, in expelling the colored members, as a revolution and overthrow of the Government, instituted by its acts, and will take into its own hands the adjustment of the difficulty unless some effective measures are at once adopted here to repair the injuries." It is not desired, says the Governor, that treason shall be punished, but it is demanded that loyalty shall be respected, and, if necessary, protected. The Governor recommends the General Assembly to take the initiative for a settlement, by excluding the members ineligible under the fourteenth amendment, and restoring the colored members to their seats, and if it is not deemed wise to take this course, then to adjourn, and leave the whole matter to Congress, where, in any event, the matter must finally be disposed of. He further remarks that we may be well assured that Congress will not pause in the great work of regeneration until we fully acquiesce in the great fact, that our late slaves are men, entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of other men before the law, and that until the same freedom from proscription, which is now granted to the most arrogant opponent of Congress to the humblest Union man and friend of the Government, we cannot have perfect peace or prosperity. He closes with his congratulations upon the satisfactory condition of the State finances, and the valuable result obtained in agriculture.

WASHINGTON.

Vice Consul Appointed from Mexico The Virginia Question.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The President has recognized Manuel M. Morales as Vice Consul of Mexico at San Antonia, Texas.

Judge Swayne is assigned to the district recently presided over by Judge Wayne.

After many conferences between the Virginia Committee and its individual members with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and members of the Senate and House, it seems to be pretty well understood that the following definite arrangement has been substantially agreed to: Following the precedents of the Missouri Compromise and the proceedings upon the admission of Oregon, Kansas and Nebraska, a bill will be prepared authorizing a division of Virginia upon the adoption of the proposed constitution, with certain obnoxious clauses with regard to disfranchisement, the test-oath, and probably other objectionable features, stricken out. And when this bill is passed it is believed that it will be followed by an amnesty bill, either with universal, or with very few exceptions, to take effect upon the ratification of the constitution. It is understood that this adjustment meets the approval of General Grant, General Schofield and a large number of the most prominent members of both houses.

NEW ORLEANS.

Death of a Victim of the Glide Disaster—From Panama—General Rousseau's Family—The City Government.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Brevet Major R. W. Marstem, of the First United States Infantry, one of the victims of the Glide disaster, died last evening, and was buried to-day. He had been temporarily assigned to staff duty, and ordered by Gen. Rousseau to make some investigations in Western Louisiana.

The Peruvian Minister has received a dispatch announcing the arrival at Pensacola of the monitors and tenders, having had a good run, the monitors making from six to seven knots an hour easily.

Gen. Rousseau having died poor, a number of influential citizens are moving in the matter of a testimonial to his widow. Two meetings have been held on the subject, and last night a committee of influential citizens were appointed to conduct the matter. Rousseau's horses are being raffled off by the members of his staff.

A bill came up in the House yesterday on its first reading, totally abolishing the present city government, and creating a new or provisional one, the officers of which are to be appointed by the Governor. Two bills are also in progress abolishing the present public school government, and providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of school directors.

CHICAGO.

The Police Murder—Mammoth Hotel to be Built—Important Revenue Decision.

CHICAGO, January 15.—The five police officers charged with the murder of the late Judge Tyler, were arraigned before Judge DeWolf to-day, and not being supplied with counsel they waived an examination and were each bound in the sum of $3,000 bail to appear when summoned.

A bill has been introduced into the State Senate to authorize the construction of a mammoth hotel in this city by the Chicago Hotel Company, with a capital of $500,000, with permission to increase it to $1,000,000.

In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Drummond decided on two indictments, on the ruling of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, that a person's income includes all debts and promissory notes payable in the future, is erroneous, and that the parties indicted as having made fraudulent returns were acquitted, they having excluded the moneys due them next year.

In Green county, Wisconsin, yesterday, Angeline Shroyer shot and killed Patrick Crotly, who seduced her two years ago and refused to maintain their child, and was insulting her when she fired at him. She is now in jail, but the people sympathize with her.

The use of the Wisconsin Senate Chamber has been tendered for candidates for the United States Senate, in order that they may discuss the political issues of the day.

ST. LOUIS.

A Penitentiary Director in Trouble—The Senatorship Excitement.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—S. C. Stars, chairman of the board of directors of the Kansas penitentiary, is charged with fraudulently obtaining vouchers for $321,800, and both Houses of the Legislature have appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

The Legislature has memorialized Congress to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and voted thanks to Generals Sheridan and Custar.

The Missouri Legislature has done nothing yet of general importance.

Senator Drake left yesterday for Washington.

The excitement over the Senatorial nomination has subsided, and although threats of bolting the action of the caucus have been made, it is probable that Shurz will be elected.

HAVANA

The Haytien Troubles—Capture of Fort St. Michael.

HAVANA, January 15.—The following news has been received from Hayti:

General Alexis has captured Fort St. Michael, and it was also reported that he had carried Fort Liberti, near Onanimenthe, and the prisoners captured by Solnave in the vicinity of Jaemel had been retaken by the revolutionists. Several of the latter were killed, during a recent engagement, by the bursting of a cannon. The revolutionary armies were greatly strengthened and preparing to attack Puerto Principe and Ganaria.

Solnave was, at last accounts, at Petite Reviere, with all the members of his Cabinet, and on account of the absence of the President from Port-au-Prince the French admiral had been unable to effect any arrangement with the Haytian Government.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, January 15.—Consols closed at 92½; Five-twenties, 75½.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, January 15.—The Rio Janeiro steamer brings advices that the allies, after a desperate battle, carried Villeta. Lopez's army was entirely routed and destroyed. The allies captured three thousand prisoners. Lopez, with two hundred followers, barely escaped.

The Brazilian ironclads have gone to Ascension.

ST. PAUL.

Senator Ramsey Renominated by the Radicals.

CHICAGO, January 15.—At a Radical caucus in St. Paul last evening, Ramsey was nominated for re-election as United States Senator for Minnesota. No organized opposition is being made to Senator Tipton's re-election from Nebraska.

VICKSBURG.

Steamboat Arrivals and Departures—More Victims of the Late Disaster.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

VICKSBURG, January 15.—Up—Strader, six a.m.; Magenta, with good freights for Cairo, 3 p.m.; Richmond, seven hundred tons of flour, four p.m.; City of Alton, 5 p.m.; Julia, six p.m. Down—Myrtle, four p.m.

Pilot George Woods and Clerk Lou Clayton, are both reported dead, from injuries received on the Glide.

Weather clear, and business good.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—The river is rising at the rate of one and a half inches per hour, with nearly twelve feet in the canal. The weather is clear and the levee sloppy. No arrivals or departures.

CAIRO, January 15.—Up—H. M. Shreve. Down—Clarksville, nine a.m.; Dexter, nine a.m.; Little Conder and Hornet, one p.m.; J. W. Garnett, six p.m. The river is stationary. The weather is cloudy, and it rained here all night. The Ruth is expected every minute.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Arrived—J. H. Groesbeck, from New Orleans; Sam. J. Hale, from Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Arrived—H. M. Shreve, Huntsville, Mary E. Forsyth, Pauline Carroll. No departures. The river is stationary, but another rise is expected from above.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 15.—The Election Committee reported on the Sixth Georgia District substantially as heretofore stated, namely: that Wimpey was not elected, and that Christy was, but he was not entitled to the seat, having materially aided the enemy.

A number of private bills were reported, and the consideration of the Niagara ship canal was resumed. Among the notable features of the discussion, General Sypher, of Louisiana, in opposition, said that grain was now being shipped from St. Louis to New York, via New Orleans, at 17c per bushel less than via Chicago and Buffalo, and to Liverpool at 20c less per bushel via New Orleans than via New York, and in one-third less time. The transportation via New Orleans is made with perfect safety to the commodity, and at a cost of about one cent per bushel for transportation at New Orleans, by means of Higbees' elevators; besides the Niagara ship canal would be frozen four months in the year, whereas the Mississipi was constantly navigable. The bill was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole, which amounts to its defeat for this session; and the House adjourned until Monday.

SENATE.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the joint resolution making the President and Vice President ineligible for a second term, and after some unimportant business the consideration of the Sam Murphy case was resumed; and after a long argument the whole matter, with the various propositions and amendments, was recommitted without division, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 15.—Cotton a shade firmer. Sales 2,500 bales; uplands, 29½@29¾c. Flour dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat 2@3c better; white Southern, $2@3. Pork dull and heavy; $29@29 25. Whisky quiet, 91 @94. Groceries steady. Money—Governments closed steady. Coupons of '62, 112¾. New Tennessees, 69¾ asked. North Carolinas, 56¾ asked. Old, 57¾. Virginias, 63. Coupons, 67¾; new, 62¾. Gold, 135¾. Sterling, 9.

Dry Goods—The market is active. Brown sheetings firmer; Atlantic A, 27c. Atlantic H, 27c, with an upward tendency. New York Mills bleached muslins, 27½c; Wamsutta, 29½@30c. For all cotton fabrics the tendency is strongly upward.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 15.—Cotton firm; middlings, 28½c. Sales 5,000 bales; week's sales, 30,000 bales; week's receipts, 29,332 bales; receipts to-day, 6,596 bales; exports to-day, 9,357 bales; for the week, foreign, 16,801 bales; coastwise, 14,790 bales; stock, 124,652 bales. Gold, 136½; sterling, 60½; Commercial, 47½@48. New York sight, ½c discount. Flour lower; superfine, $8 87½@9 40; XXX, 9½@9 75; fancy brands, $10@10 50. Corn firm, 68c. Bran dull, $1 15. Hay dull; prime, $24@25. Pork dull and offered at $30, with no buyers. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 16½@c; clear rib sides, 18½c; clear sides, 19½c. Lard dull; tierces, 19½c; keg, 20½c. Sugar—common, 10½@12½; prime, 12½@13½; yellow clarified, 14@15½c. Molasses firm; common, 56@60c; prime, 62@66c; choice, 70@72c. Whisky quiet; Southern, nominal, $1 Coffee steady; fair, 14½@15c; prime, 16@16½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, January 15.—Tobacco—sales 74 hhds; fair logs to medium cutting leaf, $4 50@$7 25. Cotton, 28½c. Bulk shoulders, 12½@12½c; clear rib sides, 18½@18½c; clear sides, 19½@19½c; packed. Bacon—shoulders, 14@14½c; clear rib sides, 17@17½c; clear sides, 17½@18c, packed. Sugar—common, 10½@11½c; fair, 12½@12¾c; prime, 13½@13¾c. Molasses, 60@65c. Whisky, 91@92c. Flour, $9 50@$10 50. Corn, 65@70c. Oats, 50@55c. Barley, $2@2 25. Nos. 2 Whisky, 90c. Pork, $29@29 50. Bulk shoulders, 12½c; clear sides, packed, 18c. Bacon—shoulders, 15½c; clear sides, 17½c; hams, 17½@18c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, January 15.—Flour and grain unchanged and quiet. Cotton firm, 29c. Whisky dull, 89c. Bulk shoulders, 11½@11¾c. Other provisions nominally unchanged. Butter, 31@35c. Cheese, 18@20c.

MARRIED.

BLAIR—ROSS—On Thursday, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the residence of the bride's father, Captain W. J. Ross, by the Rev. Dr. Steadman, Miss A. E. Ross to Hon. Thomas A. Blair, of Mississippi.

OBITUARY.

GIDDINGS—Died, in Napoleon, Arkansas, at the residence of B. H. C. Moore, on the 4th inst., Miss Laura L. Giddings, aged sixteen years nine months and twenty-one days.

A tribute to the memory of Laura is what all who knew her are more than ready to pay. Possessed of great sweetness of disposition, gentle in her manner, and conscientious in the discharge of her duties, she filled a very important position in the circle of her friends. The most fastidious could not but admire her for her goodness and many amiable qualities. By her relatives and friends she can ill be spared. But he who was so soon to have called her by the endearing name of wife—I know how futile the task of offering him words of consolation in this his great trial, but Laura is without doubt in a happier, holier and better home than she could ever attain unto in this world. So young to die, just blooming into womanhood, many hearts are grieved to see their bright anticipations of her future blasted by the inexorable hand of death. Weep not, dear friends, your Laura is safe; never more will earthly pain or sorrow reach her; and though you may often long to hear the voice of the dear one, yet believe me, grieving friends, that He who said, "Come unto me all ye that sorrow and are heavy laden," will safely lead your darling in the green pastures and beside the still waters of a better land. She has only gone before to prepare a place for those she has left behind, and we must live so as to meet her in that happy home "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Oh! it is a strong chord binding your souls to that God who only gave us Laura for a few short years, that through her intercession and good example we may yet meet her in Heaven. Short has been her race, but how often is it that "the good die first." Farewell, darling little friend, few knew you as intimately as myself, yet all loved you. I can scarcely realize you are gone, but I know you are watching, waiting and praying that we may meet in a home "that's now thine."

"Plant not the cypress, nor yet the yew,
Too heavy their shadows, too gloomy their hue,
For her who is sleeping in faith and in love,
With a hope in the glories of Heaven above.
In a holy trust her ashes are laid,
There can ye no shadow, throw ye no shade.

"Plant the green sod with the crimson rose,
Let her friends rejoice in her calm repose:
Let her memory be like the odors they shed,
Her hope like the promise of early red;
Her tongue, cry, share in her colors a bloom—
Then plant ye bright roses over her tomb."

NAPOLEON, ARK., January 7, 1869. M. C. M.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Cotton Buyers and Shippers.

WE are authorized and prepared to make Liberal Cash Advances in Currency on all cotton consigned to Messrs. DAVID DOWS & CO., New York City.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., ja6 No. 266 Front street.

PROVISIONS.

TO ARRIVE AND FOR SALE LOW TO THE TRADE.

54 TIERCES LEAF LARD,
500 kegs Choice Leaf Lard,
500 cases Fairbank, Peck & Co.'s celebrated Caddy Lard, in 3, 5 and 7 lb. caddies.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., ja14 266 Front street.

INSURANCE.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

MERCHANTS'

INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital, - - $200,000

Office—No. 19 Madison St., Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

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E. McDAVITT, M. E. COCHRAN,
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W. A. GOODWYN, JOHN T. STRATTON,
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DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

SATURDAY, : : : : January 16, 1869

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

News in Brief.

Married, in Baton Rouge, John Wax to Miss Rhodie M. Pine. That knot ought to stick.

By way of variety we will try to say something in the morning about street railroads.

Jake Ackerman, chief of the mackerels, was arrested yesterday for picking the pocket of an old negro of forty dollars.

Colonel S. B. Beaumont, Superintendent of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, returned to the city yesterday after an absence of some weeks.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie, of Buffalo, member of the National Board of Trade, will accept our thanks for a paper containing interesting commercial intelligence.

Major W. D. Blocher, editor of the Little Rock *Gazette*, was in the city yesterday, *en route* to the State of Ohio, where he expects to remain some weeks.

David Wells, an Arkansas river clerk, who had a difficulty at Fort Smith about two weeks ago, and was shot by a policeman, died at Little Rock on Wednesday last.

The list of letters remaining in the Memphis postoffice will hereafter be published is this paper every Sunday morning. We receive no compensation from the department, but give valuable space to the list because everybody reads the AVALANCHE.

Mr. Joseph Uptogrove, of Clarksville, Johnson county, Ark., was swindled day before yesterday out of one hundred and sixty dollars in greenbacks, by two confidence men, in the city, who paid him in bogus gold. Yesterday one of them was arrested and some of the money recovered by the police.

We are glad to learn that Captain J. Moriarity, of Okolona, Mississippi, formerly of the 154th Tennessee, is alive and well in the city. The fear entertained that he might have met foul play was purely a misapprehension. Mr. Moriarity was a most gallant soldier in the war, and is always able to take care of himself.

We noticed on the street, yesterday, a ragged, slovenly negro woman leading a well-dressed, sleek girl along, evidently her daughter, and as they marched along the old one was heard to say: "Come right along heah, Nancy Malinda Jane; I'd rather see you in your grave afore you should work for dem folks for nothing." Somebody had fed the child too well.

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Amusements.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—A metropolitan audience greeted Lotta last night. The house was not only full but jammed and running over. The aisles were full of gentlemen standing up and the dress circle and parquette were filled with the representative fashion, beauty and refinement of the city. Such a demonstration has not, we believe, been witnessed this season in Memphis. The play happily selected was the *Female Detective or Ivy Abbey*, in which Miss Lotta, as "Florence Langton," assumed five different characters and sustained them admirably. The little sprite received enough applause during the evening to turn dizzy a dozen older heads. Her head, though always appears perfectly horizontal. Her songs and dances are inimitable and always elicit hearty *encore*. The concluding piece, *Object of Interest*, affords scope for Lotta's peculiar talent, and she never appeared to a greater advantage. The members of the company in the *cast* acquitted themselves with great credit. To-night Lotta appears for the last time, and next Monday night Maggie Mitchell will begin an engagement after an absence of eight years.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.—The attendance last evening was respectable, but did not amount to a benefit, and such a benefit as the charming, versatile and ever vivacious and piquant Mrs. James A. Oates merited. The performances went off with *eclat*, but every one felt that the audience was insufficient to repay the efforts to please. Not that there was the slightest negligence on the part of the performers, or the most trifling omission, but the feeling is irrepressible on the part of an audience when all the efforts of a management and all the merit and attractiveness of the performers fail to fill the house. We shall indeed be disappointed if there be not an audience commensurate with the heavy outlay of the manager, and the brilliant performances provided for the public approbation.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

NIGGER FOR SALE.—We thought slavery was abolished and that the block had disappeared forever, but we have the most convincing testimony that a certain highly respectable Republican in Memphis now holds as *property* a negro man, black as ink, and is trying to dispose of the same at private sale. We always heard that Puritans, Abolitionists and Yankees would deal in negroes when they could make money by it. Now we know it, and are prepared to prove what we say, and if the State or Bureau authorities desire to release the unfortunate victim, who is restrained of his liberty contrary to his control, we will furnish all the information at our command. The affair has been carried on boldly, in broad daylight, and most unblushingly. The gentleman trying to sell this negro has other business of a respectable character, but if he should sell the prisoner at a profit, he might be tempted to reinvest in the same specie of property, and thus the negro trade be revived in our very midst. The one in question is treated no better than a dog. He has not been fed for over a week to our certain knowledge, and at night is locked up in a room without bedding or fire. *Moore* may be learned at 299 Main street. It may not be amiss to state that this negro is a fine work of art, carved out of a solid piece of wood, and painted up in a style superior to a plantation darkey in his best Sunday clothes.

Ladies' underwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

FINE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—W. H. Passmore & Co. sell this morning a fine assortment of household furniture. The stock includes five splendid bed-room sets, with spring mattrasses, parlor sets, a magnificent oak and walnut marble-topped side-board, extension tables, chairs, crockery, etc. This sale affords a splendid opportunity for parties desiring to invest. Sale positive and without reserve.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—Gents' full bosom shirts, $1 50; 500 pairs Gents' calf boots $5; good under shirts and drawers 75 cts.; at J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

J. Moriarty, advertised as missing in the issue of yesterday, has turned up all right; papers to show; no names mentioned. J. MORIARTY.
JANUARY 16, 1869.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—Just received, one thousand overcoats, from six to ten dollars each, at Walker Bros. & Co, 229 Main street, Clay Building. tf

A thorough and experienced teacher desires a situation in some good community. Best of references given. Address "Teacher," AVALANCHE Office. 1w

THANKS.—We are obliged to the Southern Express Company for late Southern papers.

REVOLTING ELOPEMENT.

A White Girl of Fourteen Steals Her Father's Money and Leaves Home With a Negro Man.

The Pair Arrested and Detained at Germantown.

Evening before last, about eight o'clock, a girl fourteen years old, daughter of Mr. T. B. Jones, a respectable blacksmith at Bartlett Station, ten miles from the city on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, eloped with a negro man named Wash Henly, who had been several months in her father's employment. The event created intense excitement in the neighborhood, and affairs were not improved when it was discovered that four hundred dollars in gold and forty-five dollars in greenbacks were missing from Mr. Jones' trunk.

The frantic father came to Memphis that night and reported the facts to the police. In the meantime his daugher Susan and her sable companion proceeded across the country in a wagon, and arrived at Germantown, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, early yesterday morning. Mr. Garner and others of the special police force arrested them and Mr. Jones hearing of the fugitives hastened out to recover his daughter. The negro was a likely fellow, and during the war was a member of the Fifty-ninth Colored Infantry, and distinguished himself as a banjo-picker. The conduct of the foolish girl was most unnatural and unaccountable. Her father states that there had never been any apparent intimacy between the two, and he thinks that outside parties must have influenced her. However this may be, her name is blighted for life, and her fate is the most terrible that could overtake woman.

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

Affray in the Chancery Court Room—Three Men Wounded, One Seriously.

Result of an Old Family Feud.

A shooting affray occurred yesterday at the door of the Chancery Court room, corner of Union and Second streets, which caused intense excitement, and was the subject of general conversation all afternoon. After sifting the different accounts—and no two were alike—we have arrived at the following particulars, going back a little into the history of an old family quarrel.

Dr. Samuel Dickens and Wm. Dickens were the sons of Thomas Dickens. They married two daughters of the late Isaac L. Bolton, a wealthy citizen of this county. William Dickens died during the war. E. C. Pattison married his widow. Thomas Dickens administered on the estate of his deceased son and filed a bill in chancery against Pattison and wife for a settlement of their accounts with the estate. Pattison and wife then filed a bill against Thos. Dickens, alleging that he was a resident of the State of Missouri, and getting an injunction to prevent the removal of the assets out of the State. Dickens denied this allegation in a plea in abatement. This raised an issue which has been contested with great personal bitterness. In July last John M. Carmack, one of Pattison's attorneys, was taking the deposition of a Mr. Hill in Big Creek neighborhood, when Dr. Sam Dickens, who was present, disputed the statements of the witness and created a disturbance.

The deposition was taken, and while Mr. Carmach was reading it in the Chancery Court yesterday, Dr. Dickens became enraged again and commenced an angry conversation with Pattison in the courtroom and went to the door, bantering Pattison, who followed. Dickens was outside, and as Pattison reached the door pistols were fired. There are various opinions among those who were present as to who shot first, and as to how many shots were fired. Pattison was slightly wounded in the left arm, and a ball struck Robert H. Thompson, who was inside the court room, near the groin. The ball struck his pocket knife, and was thus prevented from inflicting a vital wound. The ball was cut out of the back part of his thigh by Dr. Taylor, and he is thought to be doing well. There was great confusion in the court room. Chancellor Smith fined Dr. Dickens and Pattison $50 each, and ordered them both to jail for ten days. The case went on, and will be further heard to-day. The counsel engaged in the case are Carmach, and Stephens & Smith for Pattison, and Col. Finley for Dickens.

United States Marshal Tomeny's Reply to "Inquirer."

The following communication from Mr. Tomeny is published in answer to the article signed "Inquirer," in yesterday's AVALANCHE:

MEMPHIS, January 15, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Your correspondent, "Inquirer," in commenting upon my action in levying upon and advertising for sale the stock owned by the city of Memphis in the Little Rock and in the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads, asks: "Why did not Mr. Tomeny try to make the $11,000 out of some of the real estate owned by the city?" And he further intimates that the levy was excessive and unlawful. Although I have uniformly declined to discuss my official acts with any one through the columns of the public press, I feel constrained in this instance, the public interest being involved, to answer these inquiries. The levy upon these stocks was made last November, during my absence from home, by one of my deputies, after making diligent efforts to collect the money. The law requires that the personality of a defendant in execution shall be exhausted before a levy can be made upon real estate. This is the simple reason why the levy was made upon the stock and not upon the engine-house.

I was not, and am not yet, aware that these stocks have an ascertainable market value, and it was my duty to levy upon enough to pay the debt. But if "Inquirer" will read the advertisement, he will find that I propose to sell the whole of these stocks, "or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the execution, interest and costs."

The supposition that a "Railroad Ring" is in any way concerned or interested in this proceeding is the veriest bosh.

Respectfully,
J. M. TOMENY.

Ladies' and misses' boulevard and balmoral skirts, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Go to Scheibler & Co.'s for cheap leather and shoe findings. Highest price paid for hides, skins, etc. 1m

GUANO! GUANO!—Peruvian, Phœnix, and manipulated, at
WHITE, KEER & ROOTES,
5t 394 Main street

Bigley, Mellersh & Co. sell the best Pittsburg coal, gas coke, cord and kindling wood at the lowest market rates. Office, corner South Court and Main streets. 1m

WANTED.—An experienced porter (colored), who can give good recommendations, desires a situation. Apply to
TOBIN, LYNN & Co.,
1w 346 Main street.

GENTS' CLOTHING.—Genuine Harrison Cassimere suits $13; best silk mixed suits $16; good black beaver suits $18, at J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

WM. WASSON, DENTIST, after an absence for some time, has again returned to the city, and now offers his professional services to acquaintances and the public generally. Office with his brother, J. B. Wasson, dentist, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee. tf

FURS! FURS!—We have yet a very fine and large assortment of ladies' furs, consisting of Hudson's Bay sables, mink sables, fitch, ermine, Astrachan French sables, embracing a large and fine assortment, which we will sell cheap. A good opportunity to buy good furs cheap.
LIEDY & Co.,
1m] 269 Main street, opposite the Square.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

At a called meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, on Friday, January 15, 1869—present: Hon. John W. Leftwich, Mayor; Chairman Swayne, Aldermen Glancy, Foley, Joyce, Marshall, Black, Durff, Cartwright, Dyer, Holst, O'Donnell, Cicalla, Gallagher, Renner, Moffet, Wolcott, Vincent and Ellis. A quorum being announced the chairman took his seat, called the Board to order and had the roll of Aldermen called.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Jan. 15, 1869.

Honorable Board of Aldermen:

You are assuming the reins of city government at a most critical period in its history, and to insure success it is essential that you clearly comprehend and "accept the situation."

Through the exercise of a practical economy, and a sleepless guardianship over the treasury, our credit gradually improved throughout the past corporate year, till very recently, for reasons that coming events will expose; a combined and successful opposition was made against the line of policy that had been agreed upon as necessary to protect our honor and credit.

This was loudly heralded as a "great victory," and one *modest* individual claimed that "a hecatomb" should be raised in his honor therefor. It may have seemed a "victory" to those who owe no debts, and who live in ease and luxury, with no want unsupplied; but to the poor and dependent, the unpaid street laborer, hospital nurse, fireman and other city employes, as well as merchants, druggists, coal dealers, etc., not to mention bankers, to whom the city is indebted, the "victory" was not apparent, and the hecatomb, if a costly one, they were willing, *for the present at least*, to dispense with.

The smoke of "victory" having passed away, and the din of self-laudation been hushed, the stubborn fact is revealed that *our debts are still unpaid*, and after all it remains for *you* to provide for their payment. A leading editor, claiming large financial ability, suggests certainly a *novel* plan, "to-wit:" the sale of *thirty year bonds* at 65c, and the purchase, through a "shrewd" agent, of our *due* indebtedness at 50c. I would question both the morality and feasibility of the plan, but that its sensitive author might think it "a sneer at the press," and consequently "a fatal blunder." I leave it to his brethren of the press, who have a better right to discuss the merits of *his* plan; and if found applicable in this instance, it solves the problem of resuming specie payment and insures also the prompt payment of the national debt.

To avoid repetition, I respectfully refer to my last message as embracing my carefully matured convictions, which time and reflection have but confirmed. I have sought in vain for other relief than therein suggested, or the alternative of pledging our railroad stocks to secure a loan. Objections are made to both these propositions, but the objectors do nothing more than object, and we need positive aid rather than negative advice. One thing is certain, you must adopt one or the other of these plans, or propose one of your own, else the Aldermen, and not the Mayor, must be held responsible by the poor and needy who daily throng these halls pleading for a mere pittance of their hard earned dues. I speak not of those creditors who will not, but those who *can not* wait; and individual instances of injustice and suffering are now in my mind the bare recital of which would bring the blush of shame to your cheeks as it has to mine.

One warning suggestion: indications justify the fear that large appropriations—some for visionary schemes and speculative "jobs," and others for legitimate and meritorious purposes—will be asked for at an early day. Till our present obligations are met and our oppressive taxation reduced, I hope you will oppose all such demands; but it will require the highest order of moral courage to successfully resist the blandishments and threats that will be used in their behalf.

Our only safety lies in making *no appropriation whatever*, without knowing where the money to meet it is to come from; and then to sell all that we have and give to our creditors.

This course rigidly adhered to for one year, with a close collection of taxes, will put Memphis out of debt, except her bonded indebtedness, and whoever aids in producing this happy result will be honored and respected by all good men, the clamor of rival and jealous "rings" to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have ignored all questions except the financial one, because I esteem that of first and paramount importance, and for a more detailed statement of our wants and resources, I respectfully refer you to the report and books of the Controller.

Yours, very respectfully, etc.,
JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

Received and action laid over for the present and ordered printed.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your committee appointed to investigate the matter of contested elections, report that in the case of the seat of the Tenth Ward Mr. Pendergast withdrew his objections to Mr. J. E. Williams taking his seat, and would, therefore, recommend his being qualified as Alderman of the Tenth Ward.

In that of the Seventh Ward the committee, after a patient investigation, and being blessed with the argument of eminent legal gentlemen for and against, have come to the conclusion that the Board of Aldermen have no right to set aside elections—such matters being subjects for the courts alone to take cognisance of, and consequently Mr. S. Ogden is Alderman elect for the Seventh Ward.

Since the appointment of the committee a paper signed by a number of voters of the Ninth Ward objecting to Mr. L. D. Vincent being an Alderman for that ward on account of citizenship, was handed to the chairman, and the committee thought it best to consider it also, and report that Mr. Vincent gave abundant proof of his having been a citizen for the length of time required by law. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Received and adopted.

Aldermen Ogden and Williams, recently elected, appeared and were duly sworn into office by his Honor, Mayor Leftwich, and took their seats in the Board.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Chairman Swayne appointed the following, to-wit:

1. Improvement Committee—O'Donnell, Vincent, Renner, Black, Marshall, Cartwright, Glancy, Cicalla, Moffet, and Ellis.
2. Committee on Accounts—Dyer, Holts, Ogden, Black, Gallagher, and Moffet.
3. Finance Committee—Wolcott, Cartwright, Black, Renner, Cicalla, Holts, and Ellis.
4. Committee on Claims—Moffet, Dyer, Holst, and O'Donnell.
5. Ordinance Committee—Durff, Moffet, Holst, Cicalla, Renner, Foley, and Williams.
6. Committee on Wharf and Landing—Cartwright, Durff, Moffet, Gallagher, Holst and Vincent.
7. Committee on Fire Department—Holst, Joyce, Black, Ellis, and Wolcott.
8. Committee on City Printing—O'Donnell, Williams, Cartwright, Vincent, Moffet, Joyce and Renner.
9. Committee on Markets—Ogden, Marshall, Cartwright, Joyce, Williams and Black.
10. Committee on Officers' Bonds—Gallagher, Holst, Wolcott, Ellis and Joyce.
11. Committee on Gas—Cicalla, Joyce, Moffet, Glancey and Holst.
12. Committee on Public Parks—Durff, Gallagher, Foley, Wolcott and Marshall.
13. Paving Committee—Black, Ellis and Moffet.
14. Committe on Hospital—Moffet, Vincent, Cartwright, Black and Ellis.
15. Committee on Real Estate—O'Donnell, Cartwright and Moffet.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Holst:

MEMPHIS, January 15, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your petitioners respectfully submit the following for your consideration:

We are desirous of obtaining the privilege from your honorable body to build a frame stable in the backyard of our premises, situated No. 103 Third street, between Market and Winchester streets. Your petitioners are butchers and are compelled to keep a horse, and are not able to keep the horse elsewhere. The stable, when built, will not endanger any property adjoining.

Your obedient servants,
M. L. OPPENHEIMER,
M. HOCHSTADTER.

Referred to Finance Committee, with power to act.

By Alderman O'Donnell:

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your petitioner, P. T. Odlum, a resident of Memphis, respectfully states that he has a house and lot designated and known as No. 19, on the south side of Court street, extended, between Lauderdale and Orleans streets. That about two years ago he was at great trouble and expense in fencing said lot, and in improving and repairing the premises, so that he rendered the same convenient and comfortable as a residence and dwelling house, which he rented to tenants who for several months up to the time the injury he complains of was inflicted, paid him thirty dollars a month for the use of them.

That at the back end of said premises there was a deep natural ditch or gully, draining his lot, formed by the action of the water, which, before the building of Madison street, extended, flowed unobstructed into it from the south and southeast—and was led off toward the grounds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad shops.

That about eighteen months ago this ditch or gully was filled up with dirt and an alley raised considerably higher than most of the adjoining lots and far above your petitioner's premises was laid out, and built by the corporate authorities of Memphis without making any provision or outlet for carrying off the water that previously flowed through the ditch. That in consequence of this damming up the water, by the building of this alley, without allowing it any exit, and furthermore, in consequence of building Madison street, extended, and the making and locating of a culvert under it in such a manner and position as to be directly opposite to the petitioner; all the collected drainage of that territory south of Madison street, extended, is forced in one vehement torrent directly upon his said premises, which on this account have become untenantable and ruinous and out of repair; that the fences about said premises are torn up; that the back end of the lot which was formerly kept drained and dry by the ditch which was filled, is now submerged and covered with water knee-deep, which runs over his lot under and around his house, washing off the soil of the lot, as it is rapidly doing.

The premises, by reason of the water thus forcibly diverted upon them, have been idle and useless to your petitioner for the last eighteen months. And he claims that in law as well as in morals, the city authorities are bound to indemnify him for his losses, which he claims to be five hundred dollars.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays your honorable Board that the premises considered, you will be pleased to allow him the said sum of five hundred dollars for his damages, and your petitioner will ever pray.

P. J. MULVIHILL,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Jan. 15, 1869.

Referred to Improvement Committee.

By Alderman Black:

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—Your petitioner, J. C. Matcalf, respectfully requests your honorable body the privilege of erecting a temporary shed, to be used as a carpenter shop, on Madison street, between Second and Third streets. There is no danger to the adjoining building in case of fire. Your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

J. C. MATCALF.

Referred to Fire Committee.

By Alderman Cartwright:

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your petitioners respectfully represent, that they have, at considerable expense, erected a stepping-stone opposite their store door, for the convenience of the public getting in and out of vehicles. That said stepping-stone (unlike many others) does not project into the street but eighteen inches, and does not in any manner obstruct the water passing in the gutter, neither does it discommode any person, but proves a great comfort and convenience to ladies alighting from and getting into carriages.

For the above reasons, your petitioners beg that the said stepping-stone be allowed to remain in its present position, and not removed, as has been ordered. Very respectfully,

FRANCISCO & WIGGIN,
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE.

MEMPHIS, January 15, 1869.

Referred to Paving Committee, with power to act.

By Alderman Moffet:

MEMPHIS, January 15, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, your petitioner, would respectfully represent that she is the owner of a house and lot on Poplar street, betreen High and Orleans, on the south side, and that when the Nicolson pavement was recently laid in front of the premises, the new grade was raised some two feet above the old grade, thereby causing her lot to be submerged with water so as to drive the tenant from the place, and to leave it in a condition not easily to be rented. The rent of this place is my living, and as I have not the means to fill my lot up to the present grade, I pray your honorable body to have the same done at the expense of the city at as early a day as practicable, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

Respectfully,
MRS. C. L. FINNERTY.

Referred to Committee on Claims and City Engineer.

By the same:

MEMPHIS, January 15, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Allow me to again appeal to your deliberate sense of even-handed justice and mercy, trusting that my present petition will meet at your hands a larger share of magnanimity and kind consideration than did my former application for rightful relief—doubtless for lack of a proper or more definite understanding of my real grievance was it rejected. That my property, the north-east part of lot No. 207, and improvements thereon, situated on Exchange street, south side, next to Second alley, has, by your late action, been damaged, is no doubtful question, but certain; the evidences are too manifest to require any other than a casual, impartial inspection of the premises, which petitioner invites, and respectfully insists upon. And, doubtless, but for the timely intervention of petitioner in having her brick wall next to Second alley securely underpinned with brick, the damage would have been material; say, by your causing the alley along the east side of my brick building to be graded and sunk below my foundation, preparatory to having said alley paved with stone, etc. All that your petitioner now asks in the premises is that she be reimbursed, and paid back her reasonable outlay in having her brick wall aforesaid secured against falling—say, $65.00; this amount, petitioner is persuaded, you will not, cannot rationally refuse or hesitate to allow her, without further dispute; and she will ever pray, etc.

Respectfully,
M. E. IDDINGS.

Referred to Committee on Claims and City Engineer.

By Alderman Dyer:

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Your petitioner, Miles White, who is a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, respectfully states—

That he was, on the 17th day of June, 1865, the owner of certain coupons, for a particular description of which reference will hereafter be made, issued by the city of Memphis, all due and payable on the 1st day of January, 1865. That said coupons have been accidentally and unintentionally lost or mislaid and cannot be found, although diligent search and inquiry have been made for the same. That said coupons have not been paid, nor presented for payment; neither has any sale, transfer, assignment or other disposition of them been made by your petitioner, but the same all remain his property and have continued to be so from the date first above mentioned to the present time, and are now due and owing to him.

For a particular description of said coupons, and for an account of their loss, your petitioner refers to the affidavits of himself and others attached hereto, which he offers and asks to be taken as a part of this potition.

In consideration of the premises, your petitioner prays that his claim against the city of Memphis upon said lost coupons, unpaid and unaccounted for as above set forth, may be recognized and adjudged to be due and owing him; that the amount of indebtedness declared by the same, with proper interest thereon, may be paid to him, and that such action may be taken and relief granted in this behalf as will protect the interests of your petitioner, and as the justice of this case demands.

MILES WHITE,
By his attorneys, Smith & Kittredge.

Referred to Committee on Claims.

STATE OF MARYLAND, }
City of Baltimore. }

On this eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, Miles White personally appeared before me, Wm. B. Hill, a Commissioner of Tennessee for the State of Maryland, made affirmation according to law, that he was, on the seventeenth day of June, A.D. 1865, the owner of

Coupon	No.	18,	bond	No.	1495,	amount	$30.
"	"	18,	"	"	1436,	"	30.
"	"	18,	"	"	1427,	"	30.
"	"	18,	"	"	1414,	"	30.
"	"	18,	"	"	1393,	"	30.
"	"	18,	"	"	1390,	"	30.
"	"	18,	"	"	1404,	"	30.
"	"	20,	"	"	1178,	"	30.
"	"	20,	"	"	1198,	"	30.
"	"	22,	"	"	855,	"	30.
"	"	22,	"	"	858,	"	30.
"	"	22,	"	"	859,	"	30.
"	"	22,	"	"	860,	"	30.
"	"	22,	"	"	861,	"	30.
"	"	26,	"	"	80,	"	30.
"	"	26,	"	"	81,	"	30.

All due and payable 1st January, 1865, issued by the city of Memphis, and on that day he sent the same by mail to B. B. Waddell, of Memphis, Tenn., who afterward acknowledged receipt of the same by letter hereto annexed. B. B. Waddell also informed me that he delivered the same to Henry G. Smith as my agent, and afterward Henry G. Smith informed me that he received them from B. B. Waddell, and afterward informed me they had been lost or stolen from his office. Since then I have known nothing further about them. I am informed they have not been paid by the city, or presented for payment. I respectfully request that payment of said coupons be made by the city.

MILES WHITE.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this eighth day of December, A.D. 1868.
[L. S.]
WILLIAM B. HILL,
Commissioner for Tennessee in Maryland.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
Shelby County. }

On this 6th day of January, A.D., 1869, personally appeared before me, James Hall, an acting Justice of the Peace, residing in the city of Memphis, in said county, B. B. Waddell, who made oath that on or about the 26th day of June 1865, he delivered to Henry G. Smith, agent of Miles White, in said city and county, the coupons of Memphis city bonds bearing the following numbers, which coupons were each for the sum of thirty dollars, and were the property of Miles White, Baltimore, Maryland, viz:

Coupon	No. 18,	bond	No. 1,495,	pay'ble	Jan. 1,	1865
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,436	"	"	"
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,427	"	"	"
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,414	"	"	"
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,393	"	"	"
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,390	"	"	"
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,404	"	"	"
"	No. 20	"	No. 1,178	"	"	"
"	No. 20	"	No. 1,198	"	"	"
"	No. 22	"	No. 855	"	"	"
"	No. 22	"	No. 858	"	"	"
"	No. 22	"	No. 859	"	"	"
"	No. 22	"	No. 860	"	"	"
"	No. 22	"	No. 861	"	"	"
"	No. 26	"	No. 80	"	"	"
"	No. 26	"	No. 81	"	"	"

The above coupons are those described and affirmed as having been lost or stolen, in the affirmation of Miles White, taken at the city of Baltimore, Maryland, the 8th day of December, 1868, and were sent to me by said White to be disposed of for his use, which coupons are the same handed by me to said H. G. Smith.

B. B. WADDELL.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 6th January, 1869.

JAMES HALL, J. P.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
Shelby County. }

On this —— day of ——, 186—, personally appeared before me, Michael Foley, an acting Justice of the Peace, residing in the city of Memphis, in said county, Henry G. Smith, who made oath that on or about the 26th day of June, 1865, he received from B. B. Waddell the coupons of which the following are the numbers, which coupons were of Memphis city bonds, and were the property of Miles White, Baltimore, Maryland, and described in said White's affirmation, taken at the city of Baltimore the 8th day of December, 1868, to-wit:

Coupon	No. 18,	bond	No. 1,495,	pa'ble	Jan. 1,	1865.
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,436	"	"	"
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,427	"	"	"
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,414	"	"	"
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,393	"	"	"
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,390	"	"	"
"	No. 18	"	No. 1,404	"	"	"
"	No. 20	"	No. 1,178	"	"	"
"	No. 20	"	No. 1,198	"	"	"
"	No. 22	"	No. 855	"	"	"
"	No. 22	"	No. 858	"	"	"
"	No. 22	"	No. 859	"	"	"
"	No. 22	"	No. 860	"	"	"
"	No. 22	"	No. 861	"	"	"
"	No. 26	"	No. 80	"	"	"
"	No. 26	"	No. 81	"	"	"

Each coupon being for the sum of thirty dollars. That the said coupons, after having been so received from said Waddell by said H. G. Smith, were lost in or stolen from the office of the latter; that none of those coupons have been paid to affiant or any one known to him, but are still owing to the said Miles White.

HENRY G. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of December, 1868.

MICHAEL FOLEY, J. P.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman O'Donnell:

WHEREAS, In order to secure uniformity in the assessments in the three districts comprising the city of Memphis, it is important that the assessors for each district canvass the three districts together; and

WHEREAS, The time now allowed by law in which to complete the county assessment is not sufficient to allow the three assessors acting together to canvass the entire city; therefore

Be it resolved by the Board of Aldermen of the city of Memphis, That the Legislature be and is hereby requested to extend the time for the completion of said assessment to the first of July.

Adopted.

By Alderman Durff:

Resolved, That the City Attorney report, without delay, the number of judgments unsatisfied against the city of Memphis, the amounts of said judgments, whether executions have been issued and all other information relating to the above.

Adopted.

By Alderman Black:

Resolved, etc., That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to advertise for proposals to clean off all the Nicolson pavement in the city one time. The proposals to name all the streets, and each street separately at so much per street.

Referred to Finance Committee.

By Alderman Moffet:

Resolved, etc., That a committee of three be appointed to examine the practice of the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer respecting the issuance and payment of city warrants.

Adopted.

Committee—Moffet, Holst and Durff.

By Alderman Joyce:

Resolved, etc., That the Board meet twice per month in regular session during the present corporate year, that is, on the first and third Tuesday in each month.

Lost.

Alderman Moffet in the chair.

By Alderman Swayne:

Resolved, etc., That the City Engineer make a careful examination of the Nicolson pavement on the several streets of the city, and report to this Board, as early as practicable and in detail, the condition of the same, the causes thereof, and what, if anything, is necessary for its proper protection and preservation.

Adopted.

By the same;

Resolved, etc., That the Street Commissioner erect lamp posts and furnish oil lamps and lights, at the following named corners: Second and Mill streets, Second and Chelsea streets, Third and Mill streets, Fourth and Mill streets, Fifth and Mill streets, Fifth and Saffarrans streets, Fifth and Kerr streets and Sixth and Chelsea streets, so as to insure safety of passage on said streets for persons and vehicles.

Adopted and referred to a committe of three, consisting of Aldermen Cartwright, Moffett and Dyer.

By the same:

Resolved, etc., That the City Engineer be instructed to make a survey and map of the property from Auction street opposite Fourth or Fifth southward to the Raleigh road, for a street sixty-six feet wide.

Adopted.

By Alderman Wolcott:

Resolved, That in all cases where taxpayers have amounts due them from the city when their taxes become due, the penalty for non-payment of their taxes shall only be charged on the balance due the city.

Adopted.

By Alderman Black;

Resolved etc., That the Mayor and City Engineer be and are hereby authorized to purchase of the Nicolson Paving Company such of their tools as may be needed in repairing the street pavement.

Referred to Gas Committee.

By Alderman Foley:

Resolved, etc., That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby instructed to put a crossing on the south side of Jackson street, and across Third street.

Referred to Improvement Committee.

By Alderman Host:

Be it ordained, etc., That the ordinance passed on the —— day of ——, 1868, ordering carriage steps to be removed from all streets now paved, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Report read and referred to Ordinance Committee.

By Alderman Wolcott;

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be ordered to place a crossing over Hawley street and Boundary avenue.

Referred to Improvement Committee, and the Board adjourned.

L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

The Courts.

MUNICIPAL COURT — *G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This court was engaged yesterday in the trial of the case of Crawley vs. Black, Estes & Co. The evidence and argument of counsel were not concluded until late in the day. Court then adjourned until this morning, when the jury will be charged and the case given to them to consider, after which the following cases will be taken up and heard:

1473 Mosby, receiver, vs. Williamson.
1658 Smith vs. Robertson.

As soon as the above business is transacted the motion docket will be called, and the motions entered therein heard and determined.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor*—Yesterday was motion day in this court. After the disposal of the various motions, etc., the case of Patterson vs. Dickens was called up for hearing. This case was not concluded and will be taken up to-day. No other cases will be called for trial.

During the trial of the above cause, E. C. Patterson, one of the parties litigant, became involved in an altercation with Samuel Dickens, regarding the matters and things then before the Court, which resulted in the shooting of Patterson through the left arm and the wounding of R. H. Thompson, a witness in the case, in the left leg. The Chancellor ordered the parties to be committed to jail for ten days and pay a fine of fifty dollars each for contempt of Court.

The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Maydwell vs. Wickersham.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The following cases were continued in the above court until the next term:

25 State vs. Angelo Marre, murder.
26 State vs. Joe. King, larceny.
28 State vs. Eli Guthrie, arson.
29 State vs. same, larceny.
30 State vs. Stephen Grayson, assault with intent to kill.
36 State vs. S. F. Moyer, horse-stealing.
37 State vs. Wm. Thompson, larceny.

A *nolle pros.* was entered by the Attorney General in the case of the State vs. Lewis Cross and James Foley.

The remainder of the day was occupied in trying the case of the State vs. John Rogers and Ed. Turner, indicted for breaking into the house of General W. Y. C. Humes, which will be concluded to-morrow.

All parties indicted in the above court and on bonds for their appearance at this term, must come up and renew the same on or before Tuesday, January 19, 1869, or forfeitures will be taken and *capias* issued for their re-arrest.

To-day there will be a general jail delivery of all parties not indicted.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Beautiful double width alpacas, 25c.; good solid color poplins, 25c.; best all wool merinos, 75c.; best all wool delaines 37½c.; best printed delaines, 20 cts., J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

BANKRUPTCY.

List of Petitioners in the Western District of Tennessee Continued.

The following completes the list for the Western District:

MADISON.

Lewis & Eslor Solomon,	James G Glenn,
B R Penson,	David Yarbrough,
Joshua M Teague,	Thomas Merritt,
Joseph Croom,	Thomas A Crews,
John A Reid,	Benjamin F Gates,
Joseph Hammerly,	Wm Witherspoon,
G W P Oliver,	James W Tomlin,
Erasmus R Midgett,	William A Day,
Hugh Pickins,	Benjamin R Pettus,
J W Norwood,	W H Flinn,
B D Talliaferro,	William C Murchison,
Job Umphlett,	Wm M Hutchinson,
Locke Brown,	G G Harston,
R G Henley,	Joseph H Ballew,
Thomas A Cock,	Timothy R Manyrun,
Julius Johnson,	Samuel C Lancaster,
Absolem D Hurst,	John L Lancaster,
Martin Walsh,	Thomas C Herbert,
Thomas N Buchanan,	Merit Johnson,
Tilman J Olivar,	William A Alexander,
James M Pyles,	O F & W A Collins,
Hartwell P Forrar,	Julius Rosenthal,
Joseph T Jackson,	Jas S W Caldwell,
Christopher C Sharp,	William C Neily,
John C Birdsong,	William C Hutchison,
Benj J Malone,	James G Reid,
James M Weatherby,	Wm H Reid,
W D Robinson,	Robert F Stribbing,
Wm O Butler,	Charles H Brown,
Wm T Parham,	Thomas Phibbs,
F Washington,	John F Pickins,
Adolph Solomon,	Henry Yarbrough,
Benjamin Davidson,	Richard B Barnett,
	Wm M Tidwell.

M'NAIRY.

R P Wilkerson,	Jon F Clemons,
B F Buford,	G W Clayton,
John M Pitegrew,	E P Churchwell,
H A Pettigrew,	Robert B Williamson,
J L Forsyth,	Robert Hooks,
James A Simpson,	Green L Irwin,
Green Ellis,	Samuel B Spencer,
Felix J Spencer,	Amos Smith,
John W Simpkins,	J N Bowers,
J B Williams,	Wm Sweat,
Lasson M Woods,	John Aldridge,
J M Barefoot,	Evan Styles,
James M Davidson,	Elias J Hicks,
W Q Rodgers,	Isaiah Sweat,
A J Hooker,	E Wooten,
Henry King.	

OBION.

Robt F Nailing,	W G Hill,
R B Pierce, jr,	Presley L Bottoms,
Lewis B Shepard,	W A Downing,
Thomas S Williams,	B R Milner,
Philip Midus,	Cato Davis,
Dr J A Prists,	T M Pierce,
Benj S Jones,	R A King Kendall
Lorenzo D Jones	William A Chambers,
J N Peacock,	James S Brice,
Willis A Nailing,	James Mott,
Chapman Underwood,	George B Holman,
Charles H Hood,	A M C Simmons,
James E Atkins,	Thomas S Winston,
Thos C Belched,	H K Alexander,
William B Wade,	Geo E Rankin,
Wm Cohn,	John L Parks,
M Bren,	Jacob Voorhies,
Louis Lichenet,	

TIPTON.

Samuel W Moore,	James N Duglas,
Jno J Moore,	Kenneth B Lanier,
G J Williams,	Wm N Hill,
Andrew Hamilton,	Thos A Kyle,
Joseph D Whitby,	D J Beadle,
J W Phillips,	Wm J Wiseman,
Wm W Eckford,	Wm R Clements,
Richard J Jones,	Z C Cullins,
D B Boswell,	E T Trotter,
Albert Clements,	P E Dodson,
J M Claiborne,	Samuel Clements,
Picard & Sullivan,	Nicholas S Haynes,
L T Tisdale,	John W Horris,
Wm H Archer,	Robert S Strong,
Wm C Lightfoot,	W C Dacus,
Thos Hamilton,	H H O'Neil,

SHELBY (CONTINUED.)

Hugh M Stewart,	John C Lewis,
Simon Sturm,	Wm Bowls,
Reilly & Ready,	D H Bently,
Abram Johl,	Solomon Cohen,
A G Vaccaro,	J E Montgomery,
Robert F Brown,	David Munerief,
Blanton & James,	Hunsdon Cary,
L Hawkins,	C P Winkler,
Eugene Michol,	Henry B Chiles,
L Samelson,	J M Rogers.

WEAKLEY.

Simeon Hayne,	Jeptha Cooper,
Prescott H Hall,	John J Damron,
Joel J Mauire,	O Perry Weigort,
Richard C Pickard,	Sam'l A Richardson,
James C Davis,	Stephen F Jones,
Orange W Davis,	Robert Kelso,
A M Clemons & Co,	C M Cowardine,
Wescott & Tansil,	Wm Shipp,
Geo W Damron,	Sam'l Damron,
Jas N Smith,	L M Blake,
J M S Welsh,	Culpeper Brooks,
James Highfill.	

RIVER NEWS.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, }
SATURDAY, January 16, 1868. }

WEATHER—BUSINESS—RIVERS.

Weather cool and cloudy, with indications of more rain. The river here is still swelling at the rate of six inches every twenty-four hours. At St. Louis the river is on the decline, with twelve feet in the channel out to Cairo. The Ohio is rising rapidly at Cincinnati and Louisville, with nine and a half feet in the canal. At Cincinnati the river rose four feet on Wednesday. The Arkansas is receding, with twelve feet in the channel from Little Rock out. White river is declining, with a good stage from Jacksonport down.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Mountaineer, St. Louis.
" Norman, Evansville.
" Nick Longworth, New Orleans.
" Glasgow, New Orleans.
" Swallow, New Orleans.
" Rubicon, Vicksburg.
" Argosy, Arkansas river.
" Bermuda, Arkansas river.
" G. W. Cheek, Haile's Point.
" Martine, Haile's Point.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Glasgow, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.
" Nick Longworth, Cincinnati.
" Cheyenne, Cincinnati.
" Swallow, Cincinnati.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.
" W. A. Caldwell, Arkansas river.

IN PORT.

G. W. Cheek, Hesper, Martine, Mountaineer, Mayflower, Bermuda, Argosy, Clifton, Norman, Linton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the Wharf yesterday was inactive, with little movement in cotton. There was little doing aside from the discharging of the Clifton and Mayflower.

The Rubicon passed up last night for St. Louis.

The Natoma and Caldwell departed last evening with fair trips.

The wharfboat at Grand Gulf sunk on Monday night.

The Alice Dean, John Kilgour and Darling will be due to-morrow from Cincinnati.

The great low-pressure Richmond will pass up to-morrow for Louisville.

The fine steamer Mayflower has been purchased by Captain Joseph G. McCulloch, of Louisville, Kentucky, but of the firm of Phelps, McCulloch & Co., of New Orleans, who will remove her to the Red river trade. She arrived last night from White river, with a fair trip of passengers. We congratulate Captain McCulloch on his purchase. He has bought a fine boat, in every way worthy to belong to such a noble and whole-souled gentleman.

Captain J. B. Davis, the pioneer of the White river packet line, will transfer his flag to the Liberty No. 2, with Jimmy Thompson in the office, and conduct the destinies of that fine steamer, in a trade, which his energy, experience and uniform courtesy have always made profitable. The Liberty No. 2 is the regular United States mail packet, and will leave this evening for Jacksonport and all intermediate points, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Little Rock Railroad and all points on the Arkansas river.

We received yesterday a present of a dozen magnificent apples of two favorite varieties by Messrs. Powell & Bush who have them for sale at the flatboat landing. Extra russets seven dollars per barrel and eight dollars per barrel for the Rome beauties. We could dispose of a barrel of either without the slightest difficulty.

The Luminary will pass down this morning at nine o'clock for Vicksburg.

The Nick Longworth, Glasgow and Swallow, passed up yesterday.

The Argosy, from Arkansas river, towed the disabled steamer Ozark, to this point, where she will be put in complete repairs and resume her place in the line. The Argosy is the regular Monday Arkansas river United States mail packet.

The Norman, Captain Hewitt, laid over until this evening, being detained by bad weather. She will leave to-day at five p.m. for Evansville. Messrs. Twomey and May, two affable gentlemen, have charge of the office.

The Mary Forsyth leaves St. Louis today for Vicksburg. She inaugurates the new line.

The splendid passenger packet Clifton, Captain Alf. Stein, will leave the wharf to-day at five p.m. for Cincinnati and way points on the Ohio. Mr. Hunter, a genial and clever gentleman, presides in the office.

The remains of George Wood, the pilot who was killed by the explosion of the Glide, arrived in the city yesterday and will be interred in Elmwood cemetery today by the members of the Pilot's Association.

The Ruth and H. S. Turner are the next boats due from St. Louis.

A daily line of packets is about to be organized to ply between Clarksville and Cairo.

The Board of Supervisory Inspectors of steamers are in session in Washington, D. C. There are, in all, ten of these inspectors, and, by an act of the last Congress, they are compelled to meet at Washington once a year.

The Dexter will pass down to-day for New Orleans. In descending the falls she struck the rocks several times, and, by a miracle, made a safe passage through the bridge piers. Navigation over the falls now is very precarious.

The Mountaineer, Captain Malian, will be found in port this morning to receive for St. Louis, and will leave to-day at four o'clock, in the St. Louis line. Mr. Monroe T. Cunningham officiates in the office.

The Martine, Captain Recton, is the Osceolo packet to-day.

The Hesper, Captain John Morris, is the Saturday St. Francis river packet; Tif Fields purser.

The Bermuda, Captain Claycombe, is announced for the Arkansas this evening.

The Linton, Captain James Shell, with Less Ware in the office, leaves this evening, at five p.m., for Wittsburg and all points on the St. Francis river.

The G. W. Cheek, Captain Malone, is up for Halle's point to-day.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Thursday, says:

The officers of the John Kilgour having inadvertently neglected to renew their Government inspection papers, which had expired on the 28th of December last, while she was at New Orleans, complaint was yesterday made here to the United States District Attorney, who seized the boat for this neglect, the penalty being a fine of $500, one-half of which goes to the informant. Capt. Benson gave security, intending to contest the claim, when she proceeded on her trip to New Orleans. Capt. James Carroll, one of our oldest Southern pilots, has returned home from St. Louis, where he has been piloting Capt. Dan. Conway's Marble City, between St. Louis and Memphis. The United States dredge boat Octavia, with gay colors flying, raised steam and departed for Arkansas river last evening. Messrs. Drown & Sweeny, proprietors of the Spencer House, complimented their friends with a private ball on Tuesday night, which was largely attended by the youth, beauty and fashion of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. It was gotten up in magnificent style, reflecting credit on their exquisite taste. A number of our prominent steamboatmen were among the guests.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s. tf

Ladies', misses' and children's wool hose, at cost price, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

All wool flannels, 25 ct.s.; excellent cotton flannels, 15 cts.; good jeans, 20 cts.; balmoral skirts, $1. J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

White and grey blankets, at greatly reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE!

TAX-PAYERS, NOTICE! ! City, school and police scrip and county warrants, in sums to suit tax-payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

All kinds of dress goods marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

Apple butter, tomatoes, peaches and tomato catsup, all fresh in cans, manufactured in Shelby county, can be had by the quart or gallon, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Francis Whitaker hams sold by the slice, also plain hams and breakfast bacon, at E. H. Flynn's, No. 50 Beale street, between Main and Second. 2w

Overcoats less than cost, J. H. Loewenstine & Bro.'s, No. 231 Main street, Clay building. tf

Nicolson Pavement.

We have completed the paving of the streets according to contract. To those who have paid us for our work we return our thanks, and to those who have not we have only to say their bills have to be paid as speedily as possible. Our rights under the law have been determined by your honorable Chancellor, and we intend to enforce them. While we are ready to settle liberally with all who show a willingness to pay us, yet we expect them to come forward and evince that willingness by some business-like arrangement.

Those who desire to save cost of suits for condemnation and sale of their lots, and to stay interest, will call at the paving office and settle.

T. E. BROWN & Co.,
tf No. 197 Main street.

The Negro Emeute in Princess Anne County, Va.

The Norfolk *Virginian* attributes the present difficulties to a lack of firmness on the part of the Federal Government on a former occasion. It says:

When an order was read by United States officials, one of them at least in uniform, to the negroes on Taylor's farm, which order required them to vacate that plantation which they still hold by the strong hand, old Dick Parker assembled his clan and DROVE OFF the United States authorities.

No notice was taken of this high-handed measure, and the result of this wretched policy of giving exemption to negroes for offenses which no white man could commit is now seen in the open war declared against the United States by the negroes of Princess Anne. This is the obvious reason, for had the first outbreak been repressed and the order enforced, which could have been done without bloodshed, we should not now have to record the fact that the "loyal" blacks of Princess Anne are in arms against the United States.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.—Some one having published that the proprietor of the Mobile *Register* intended dispensing with the editor, Mr. John Forsyth, Colonel Mann appears in a card, and says:

The whole thing is a villainous lie, fabricated for the purpose of influencing the action of a few doughfaces ever ready to turn as the wind blows strongest, by deceiving them into the belief that, really, some men possessing the respectability of honest manhood of thought and political action, were joining the vagabond representation in the South of the Radical party, and that a bold, vigorous, and influential journal was to become their organ. To answer to the allusion to Colonel Forsyth, I would only remark that the political views of the editoral staff, and of the proprietor of the *Register*, are in entire harmony, and what those views and purposes are, all who have read the colmns of the *Register* during the late campaign, and since the victory of the party with which the knaves originating this slander are in alliance, must know.

Ten thousand persons crossed the new Niagara suspension bridge on Sunday.

Thurlow Weed says he wants Fenton to prosecute, but he won't do it.

Steamboats.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets.

MAGENTA,
J. FRANK HICKS .... Captain
JOHN SULLIVAN .... Clerk,

MISSISSIPPI,
NAT. S. GREEN .... Captain
S. COOK CREIGHTON .... Clerk

ONE of these fine packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans every WEDNESDAY, commencing on September 16, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the season.
Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid passenger packets, they are unequaled upon the river.
MARTIN WALT & CO., Agents, 272 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 250 Front street.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, nov1 7½ Madison street.

LETTER HEADS, Bill Heads, Account Sales, Dray Receipts, etc., done at No. 9 Jefferson street.

GREAT REDUCTION!

SWEEPING REDUCTION!

DRY GOODS MARKED DOWN

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

As we are about to make a Change in our Business, and therefore being compelled to

FURTHER REDUCE OUR STOCK

We would respectfully inform our patrons and the public generally that

AFTER MONDAY, JANUARY 4

OUR ENTIRE LARGE STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

WILL BE SOLD

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Those in quest of Cheap Bargains would do well to give us an early call.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.
ja12 242 Main Street, Corner of Jefferson.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President. — LORING ANDREWS, Vice-President.
J. A. HARDENBERGH, 2d Vice-President. — H. C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH CAPITAL, $2,000,000 00

Income for 1867, $809,970. — Losses Paid, $215,000.

Dividend paid to Policy Holders, $197,000; Amount Insured, 28,655,179.

All Policies Non-forfeiting. Dividends Paid Annually in Cash. No restriction as to travel.

NEW FEATURE—Policies issued by this Company are registered at Albany, and secured by a special deposit, giving to each policy holder the guarantee of the State of New York.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE.

Newton Ford & Co.; Stanley, King & Smith; Terry & Mitchell; William H. Cherry, President Merchants' National Bank; John Donovan, President Citizens' Union Bank; Samuel P. Walker; A. E. Frankland, John H. Bowen, Rev. Richard Hines, G. H. Judah, Honorable Thomas R. Smith, Marland L. Perkins, R. L. McGee, F. H. Davie, Levi Joy.

AGENTS WANTED—Enterprising men of good character can secure Agencies in this district by applying promptly for same at the office, No. 1 Madison street, Memphis.

Southwestern Branch Office, No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis.
H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers.

Steamboats.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Regular Memphis and St. Louis Packet. For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.
Connecting at St. Louis with all the Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the East, West and North.
MOUNTAINEER .... Malin, master
This splendid passenger packet will leave for the above THIS DAY, Jan. 16, at 4 p.m.
ja16 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR OSCEOLA.

Regular Memphis and Osceola Packet. For Osceola and Hale's Point.
GEORGE W. CHEEK .... Malown, master
This fine passenger steamer leaves THIS DAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja16 254 Front street.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Weekly Packet. For Cairo and Evansville.
NORMAN .... Hewitt, master
This elegant steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja16 7½ Madison street.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company. For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
CLIFTON .... Stein, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja14 7½ Madison street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company. For Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans
DEXTER .... Montgomery, master
This splendid steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 16, at 9 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja16 7½ Madison street.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg U. S. Mail Packet. For Vicksburg and the Bends.
LUMINARY .... Riley, master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above THIS DAY, Jan. 16, at 10 a.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja16 No. 7½ Madison street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Pine Bluff Packet
Connects at Pine Bluff with steamer Hamilton for Little Rock and Dardanelle.
BERMUDA .... Claycomb, master
This superb steamer will leave THIS DAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m.
JAMES T. BOURNE & CO., Agents,
ja16 12 Jefferson street.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet. United States Mail. For Helena, Napoleon, Pine Bluff, and all way Landings.
ARGOSY .... Berry, master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave for the above on Monday, Jan. 18, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
ja15 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet Company. For Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Des Arc, Jacksonport and Way Landings.
LIBERTY NO. 2 .... Davis, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, January 16, at 5 p.m., on arrival of trains.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
ja15 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and White River United States Mail Packet Company. For Helena, Duvall's Bluff, Little Rock, Augusta, Des Arc, Jacksonport and Way Landings.
LIBERTY NO. 2 .... Davis, master
This fine passenger packet leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m., on arrival of trains.
For freight and passage apply on board or to LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
ja14 290 Front street.

FOR PINE BLUFF.

Regular Pine Bluff Packet.
Connects at Pine Bluff with steamer Hamilton for Little Rock and Dardanelle.
BERMUDA .... John Claycomb, master
Jim Roland, clerk.
This fine passenger packet will leave as above on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
ja15 254 Front street.

Steamboats.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Regular Saturday St. Francis River Packet. For Helena, Madison, Mariana, Wittsburg, and all Way Landings.
HESPER .... Morris, master
This superb passenger steamer will leave for the above on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
ja15 No. 2 Promenade street.

Regular Saturday Packet for Madison, Wittsburg and all Way Landings.

STEAMER LINTON,
JIM SHELL, Captain; LESLIE WARE, Clerk.
THIS steamer will leave as above every SATURDAY at 5 p.m. Returning, leave Wittsburg every TUESDAY at 2 p.m.
For freight or passage apply on board or to VINSON & DONAHUE,
ja3 254 Front street, up stairs.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet—For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.

The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet

ST. FRANCIS,
Captain T. R. BOWMAN; SAM. C. PAINE, Clerk.
WILL leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and every Tuesday thereafter.
For freight and passage apply on board or to LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov19 7½ Madison street.

OLD RELIABLE

MEMPHIS AND WHITE RIVER U. S. MAIL PACKET COMPANY

Semi - Weekly Line.

The Splendid Side-wheel Steamers

Liberty No. 2 and Mayflower

WILL form a Semi-weekly Line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every TUESDAY and SATURDAY at five o'clock p.m., connecting at Duvall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at eight a.m., and Duvall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m.
The LIBERTY NO. 2 and MAYFLOWER will make close connection at the mouth of White river with the steamer GUIDON for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Blue, $12. Freight 50c. per 100 lbs.
The steamers ECONOMIST and HAMILTON will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.
Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.
Insurance one-half per cent. less by this route than any other.
JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, 250 Front street.
oct29

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

THE elegant Passenger Packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, has now taken her place in the Line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at five o'clock p.m., and returning, leave Little Rock Mondays and Fridays at ten o'clock a.m.

THOMAS H. ALLEN,
REESE PRITCHARD .... Master

W. A. CALDWELL,
R. S. HAINES .... Master

OZARK.
H. BLASDEL .... Master

Connecting at LITTLE ROCK with the Company's New and Light-draught Packets to FORT SMITH. Close connections both ways.
AMERICAN .... John W. Williams, master
VAN BUREN .... James Bowlin, master
FORT SMITH .... Jos. Bennett, master
All of the above boats were built expressly for the TRADE and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and Freight will be put through by this Line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention and at reasonable rates.
All persons shipping freight from any point north or east of Memphis should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, (at Memphis.) Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Arkansas.
Freight received at any time at the Company's office.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
dec25 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	12:45 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)		5:05 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 275 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Brownsville Accom'dat'n	9:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Day Express	2:45 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Night Express	6:25 a.m.	3:15 p.m.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:50 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at............7:00 a.m.

Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at............7:30 a.m.

Arriving at Memphis at............1:30 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at............2.05 p.m.

Arrive at............6.25 p.m. and 2.45 p.m.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at............12.40 p.m.

Arrive at............12.45 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at............3.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.

Arrive at............3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at............3.00 p.m.

Arrive at............3.05 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at............2.05 p.m.

Arrive at............6.25 a.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at............12.40 p.m.

Arrive at............12.45 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at............6.00 a.m.

Arrive at............1.30 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at............3.30 p.m.

Arrive Mondays and Fridays at............6.00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at............3.30 p.m.

Arrive Mondays and Fridays at............7.00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at............3.30 p.m.

Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at............7.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	34½@35	36@36½
Silver	25@28	31@32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	¼@⅜ dis.	par@⅛ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	⅜ dis.	⅛@¼ prem
Nashville	¾@1 dis.	par

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 90
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 90
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 90
On France, 5 francs for	1 38
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	1 02
On " 1 guilder	58
On " 1 " silver	71
On Sweden 1 rixdaler	82
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	111	5-20's of '65, new	107
5-20's of '62	112	5-20's of '67, new	107½
5-20's of '64	108	5-20's of '68, new	107½
5-20's of '65	108½	10-40's	106¼

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	—@—	77@78
County scrip	70@—	75@78
Police scrip	94@—	96@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 40
80's	80
120's	120
120's, not war of 1812	110
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@
" " new	67@
" coupons	80@
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	48@48½
" " " paving	48@48½
" " " ind'd by M & C R Co.	62@63
M. & L. R. R. R. bonds	52@53
" " " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	52@53
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	44@45
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	—@60
" " " 2d "	31@33
" Central " 1st "	63@
" " " 1st " coupons	55@
" " " 2d " bonds	40@
" " " 2d " coupons	40@

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1869.

It has been a dull day in our general market, and mercantile affairs generally are as uninteresting as can be imagined. The unhappy condition of things in Arkansas is the cause of heavy loss to our merchants, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of matters mending materially. Interest is centered chiefly in cotton; in fact everybody is excited on the subject. The report that the meeting of spinners in Manchester resolved on running on half time during January and February is corroborated by private letters received per the last European mail. One says the prices of yarns and cloth bear no relation to the prices of the raw material, and that the affairs of spinners are in a ruinous condition. It is singular, in the face of this, that sales to the trade in Liverpool exhibit a large increase this week, as will be seen by the comparative statement below. England is evidently muddled on the cotton question. In provisions there is no movement of consequence and values are unchanged, with the market rather weaker than otherwise. Other articles of merchandise present no change of importance from yesterday. The heavy rain of last night will again impede the removal of cotton to an extent that will tell in our receipts for the next few days. The banks report currency in better supply, with a less active demand, and the mercantile demand for exchange light. Rates are unchanged.

Gold is dull with light offerings. Dealers buy at 135 and sell at 136. It opened in New York at 136¾ to 136½, was 136¼ at noon and closed at 136⅜. The carrying rate was 6 ₱ cent. The "bulls" were buying heavily in the morning, and at one time the rate was 136⅜.

City and county scrip were unchanged and dull at anything better than 70 in the estimation of dealers, though the former was not to be had at that rate, and but little of the latter. Dealers' selling rates are nominal from the fact that there is no demand. Police scrip is scarce, and maintains a firm position at 94@95 in buying and 96 in selling transactions.

The telegrams from New York report an easy money market at 7 per cent. on call with stocks opening dull but not pressed on the market and Governments inactive but steady. Gold was carrying at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady at 109⅝ for 60-day bills. Tennessee bonds were up, with sales of old at 70. Latest quotations received are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	69⅝@70
Tennessee bonds, new	— @ —
Bonds of 1881	112
5-20s of '62	112⅝
5-20s of '64	109
5-20s of '65	109⅛
5-20s, new, of '65	108⅛
5-20s, new, of '67	108⅛
5-20s, new, of '68	108⅛
10-40 bonds	107⅛
Pacific 6s	101⅞
Wells & Fargo Express	25
American Express	39
Adams Express	51
United States Express	44
Merchants' Union Express	14
Quicksilver	22⅝
Canton	52
Pacific Mail	127
Western Union Telegraph	35⅝
New York Central	159⅞
Erie	38⅞
Hudson	131
Reading	96
Chicago and Alton	149⅞
Chicago and Alton preferred	149
Toledo, W. and Ft. W	81
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	87
St. Paul	75⅞
St. Paul preferred	89⅞
Fort Wayne	120⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅜
Michigan Central	117
Michigan Southern	91
Illinois Central	142⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅝
Cleveland and Toledo	107⅝
Rock Island	129⅞
Chicago and N. W	83⅞
Chicago and N. W. preferred	89⅞

In the election of directors of the German National Bank for the current year, that institution seems to have partly dropped its distinctive feature in point of nationality. With the exception of two, the new Board is composed of Americans. We learn also that C. W. Schulte, Esq., who has been connected with the bank as Teller since its organization, has withdrawn. He resigned and takes position to-morrow as Teller in the First National Bank, where his usefulness will have a wider sphere of action. In withdrawing from the German National Bank, Mr. Schulte carries with him the good opinion, respect and regrets of its officers and directors, as expressed in a resolution adopted at the meeting of the board.

The tobacco crop of West Tennessee is valued at half a million of dollars, and yet our merchants are doing nothing to build up a trade for this important staple in Memphis. Indeed Memphis has not even the name of tobacco market. But a few packages are received here annually. There is no reason why Memphis should not be a first-class market for tobacco as well as cotton. Such she would be if our merchants were possessed of the spirit of real enterprise and were not crazy on the subject of cotton. They hinge everything on cotton and neglect other equally important elements of wealth. It is not to their credit that Clarksville, Paducah, Louisville and Cincinnati absorb almost the entire tobacco crop of West Tennessee. Dyer county will produce 1,500 hhds. of tobacco this season. What are we doing to secure it? Perhaps the construction of the Mississippi River Railroad will divert the crop of that and other counties through which it is to pass in this direction, but our merchants should even now be wide awake in the matter. Waiting for trade will not be likely to bring it, to any extent. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad brings us no tobacco to speak of, because it is not solicited or advertised for by our merchants. The great trouble with Memphis is that her merchants are not in harmony, and do not pull together for the common interest of the city. The merchants of Louisville set an example in the building up of the tobacco trade of that city which it would be well for us to emulate. In the last report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade of Louisville, we find the following, which is replete with practical hints and suggestions to all interested in the subject:

The admirable system of the daily auction sales of the staple for cash, on its merits, with the active competition of, at times, seventy-five to a hundred buyers, and never less than forty to fifty for all grades, especially manufacturing or shipping leaf, assures the planter that he must receive the full market price for his product, having always the reserved right of rejecting the bids if not satisfactory. Heretofore the planters and farmers in that section had been in the habit of sending their tobacco either to New Orleans, where it would remain for months unsold or taken by speculators, or they disposed of their crops to traveling agents of traders, without having the advantage of an open market or the competing bids of many buyers.

The first sale under this system of private auction was made in March, 1866. It soon became apparent that the experiment was a success:

At the beginning of the next season several of our largest commission houses began to co-operate in the experiment, and by a liberal use of their great energies and a large capital, succeeded in increasing the amount sold in this market to near five times as much as during the preceding season. This same energy and capital, with some addition, has been used during the season just passed, with such diligence and discretion, the charges for handling and selling have been so low, the prices obtained so satisfactory, and remittances so prompt, that Louisville has obtained a reputation among planters that promises to make her the largest inland tobacco and cotton market in the United States.

As a further means of promoting the sales of those important staples, an agency is established in Louisville by which tobacco and cotton can be exported to Liverpool and other foreign ports "free of extra commission, drayage, etc.," while the European freight line dispatches freights to Eastern ports and there connects with European lines. Such is the result of an experiment which a single house in Louisville was disposed to try at the start. The same means can be successfully applied by Memphis merchants. The necessary amount of capital is lying idle in our banks, and our city has every other facility and advantage to an equal extent with Louisville. It is earnestly hoped the lesson she has taught us will not be disregarded in a matter as highly essential to the growth and prosperity of our city.

It appears from the returns of the National Association of cotton manufacturers and planters that six hunred and forty-three mills replied to the questions presented to them on the subject of consumption of cotton. These mills run 6,380,000 spindles, the number of spindles not reported being estimated at only 6,000,000. The following is a summary of the returns received up to December, 1868:

	No. mills.	No. Spindles.	No. pounds Cotton spun yearly.
Northern States.			
Maine	22	433,800	28,838,608
New Hampshire	37	734,460	40,089,439
Vermont	12	24,128	1,041,125
Massachusetts	149	2,327,822	134,568,652
Rhode Island	114	1,062,624	50,742,373
Connecticut	76	527,816	29,428,720
New York	43	410,070	20,515,044
New Jersey	15	132,840	6,885,000
Pennsylvania	64	367,856	31,853,004
Delaware	8	43,108	3,038,280
Maryland	10	39,398	6,223,750
Ohio	6	22,834	2,170,000
Indiana	1	10,800	1,500,000
Missouri	4	13,436	2,475,000
Total North	561	6,161,963	370,602,033
Southern States.			
Virginia	10	36,660	4,010,000
North Carolina	15	21,112	3,009,000
South Carolina	6	31,588	4,174,160
Georgia	20	69,782	10,084,350
Alabama	8	25,196	2,820,596
Mississippi	5	6,924	1,145,000
Texas	4	8,828	1,372,104
Arkansas	2	924	258,400
Tennessee	9	11,720	1,597,200
Kentucky	3	6,264	1,075,000
Total South	83	218,099	30,325,750
Northern States	561	6,161,962	370,602,033
Southern States	82	218,099	30,325,750
Total United States	643	6,380,061	400,927,783

It is argued from these statistics that the estimates heretofore given of the home consumption of cotton, while approximately correct, have been inaccurate in detail. The quantity consumed in the North is larger than was supposed, but the consumption in the South is less. In the return four hundred million pine hundred and twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-three pounds, or eight hundred and ninety thousand bales are shown to have been manufactured by the mills, and an addition of eighty-five thousand bales for the six hundred thousand spindles not reported, would bring up the total consumption to one million bales. From this is deducted one hundred thousand bales for errors and over statements, which should reduce the actual consumption to about nine hundred thousand bales.

The bill of Senator Wilson, introduced in Congress, proposes important amendments to the national bank act. Should the provision to allow the Controller of the Currency at any time "to call on any bank association for a statement of its affairs on any past day to be by him specified" become a law, it would be of salutary benefit to the money market, in preventing the violent fluctuations in the rate of interest at the end of each three months under the present system of calling for the exhibit. The section which prohibits bank officers from certifying as good any check, draft or note, or to issue certificates of deposit or other evidence of debt, unless at the time of such certificate or issue. The whole amount, so certified, is in the actual keeping of said bank and payable on demand, is aimed at the present system of conducting business on Wall street, where the banks frequently certify to the extent of millions of dollars for private individuals whose daily balances are not more than a few thousands. Its object is a perfectly proper one, but the result would be to throw the business of brokers into the hands of a few capitalists capable of maintaining a bank account equal to the volume of business daily transacted. It would clog the wheels of banking operations and injure the many at the expense of the few. The evil is one for which there seems to be no remedy. It is doubtless the cause of a great deal of speculation and inflation, but the changes proposed would be a most serious obstacle to legitimate business. In case of the failure of stock houses to make good their daily accounts, losses to the banks, if not suspension, would result. But it should be borne in mind that the injury thus inflicted would fall upon the stockholders, and not upon the noteholders. The latter are secured by the deposits of bonds at Washington. If, therefore, the stockholders elect officers who conduct business in a way to invite disaster they can only blame themselves should bankruptcy result from the prevailing system of certifying brokers' checks.

Cotton Market.

The movement in the cotton market today was light and chiefly speculative, regular buyers keeping in the shade and most of them without orders. In spots there was an anxiety to realize on account of pecuniary pressure, but as a general thing the tone of the market was one of firmness. Speculators are in some instances preparing to ship in order to get the benefit of advances. While offerings were better there was no disposition to let down on prices, and sales were consequently light. Holders anticipate a falling off of 5,000 to 10,000 bales in receipts at all United States ports for the week, and are figuring on 30c for middling. Sales were about 800 bales, chiefly to speculators, and included 200 bales low middling to middling at 28¼, 42 middling at 29, 66 barely low middling at 28, 61 strict low middling at 28½, 13 low ordinary at 25¼. 50 strict good ordinary at 27¾, 60 do. at 28, 27 low middling at 28¼, 4 and 13 do. at 28, 10 middling at 29¼, 2 strict to good middling at 30, 8, 6 and 4 middling at 28¾, 32 barely middling at 28¾, 12 good ordinary at 27½c. We quote:

Ordinary	—	@	—
Good ordinary	27¼	@	27¾
Low middling	28	@	28¼
Middling	29	@	—
Strict middling	—	@	—
Good middling	—	@	—

The closing dispatch from New York, noting an excited market and quoting middling 29¾ to 30c, caused some stir among buyers, and it is reported that cotton was taken off the market at a late hour in the evening at 29c for easy middling. The Liverpool market closed firm under more favorable advices from Manchester, with uplands 11¼ to 11⅜d, an advance of ⅛d since morning.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 15, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,484	
Received previously	144,003	145,487
		145,534
Exported to-day	157	
Exported previously	135,210	135,367
On hand and in transitu		10,167

No shipments South.

The Liverpool statements for three weeks back campare as follows:

	Dec. 31.	Jan. 8.	Jan. 15
Stock	352,000	350,000	360,000
American	82,000	94,000	79,000
Afloat	265,000	283,000	310,000
American	105,000	117,000	121,000
Sales	87,000	82,000	156,000
To speculators	16,000	13,000	52,000
To exporters	12,000	20,000	28,000

The Southern Pacific and Atlantic line gives 131,000 as the number of bales of American at sea.

The circular of Messrs. Bryan, Watts & Co., cotton brokers of New York, dated the 1st of January, gives the following statistics in relation to the cotton crop of last year, now coming to the market:

The total stock in our ports is 294,432 bales, against 350,882 bales same time in 1868. In the interior towns, December 19, the stock was 52,787 bales, against 105,566 bales a year ago. The stock in Liverpool is 352,000 bales, of which 82,000 bales are American; afloat 265,000 bales, of which 105,000 are from American ports. One year ago the stock in port was 447,000 bales; 103,000 American; afloat 194,000; 70,0000 American. The present visible supply in Liverpool, London and Havre is 874,218 bales against 854,705 bales on January 1, 1868. Manchester stock is estimated at 80,000 bales. Receipts at all the ports to date show an excess of 103,029 bales over those of 1868. Exports show an excess of 67,131 bales. The excess of receipts has been reduced 43,144 bales during the month. During the month of January, last year, the weekly receipts averaged 80,555 bales; during the first three weeks of February 91,568 bales, or say 85,276 bales for the first seven weeks of the year, and on the 21st of February the stock in Liverpool was reduced to the minimum of the year, 267,000 bales, with 278,000 bales afloat. The deliveries to the trade, during these seven weeks, had averaged 67,540 bales per week; deliveries for shipment 15,550 bales; middling uplands, sold, on the date referred to, at 10d. For the five years just previous to the war, the receipts to the first of January had averaged 47½ per cent. of the total receipts of the year. Last year the per centage was about 44½. But applying the first formula to the present receipts, the result would indicate 2,147,500 bales as total port receipts of the crop of 1868. The improved facilities for overland transportation lend probability to the belief that this per centage is too liberal. We refer here to the fact that these improved facilities for overland transportation to the mills, leaves a larger per centage of exportable cotton in the ports, as compared with the entire stocks, than in years before the war. It is generally believed that planters are holding back a portion of their cotton in order to make receipts light and to advance prices. Certain, it is that they have already received nearly $125,000,000 for previous shipments, and are strong enough to undertake this hazardous enterprise.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, January 15—10:40 a.m.—Market opens firmer, with a fair business doing. Uplands 29½c; Orleans 30c.

NEW YORK, January 15—4:30 p.m.—Ordinary, 27¾; good ordinary, 28¾; low middling, 29¼@29½; middling, 29¾@30; good middling, 30¼@30½. Market closed strong, excited and irregular in prices. Sales to spinners, 949 bales; sales to speculators, 5,492 bales; sales for exports, 403 bales; in transit, 4,014 bales. Contracts made for 200 bales, deliverable March on private terms.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, January 15—11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opens quiet, but unchanged in prices; middling uplands 11⅛d; Orleans 11⅜d. Estimated sales for the day 20,000 bales; for the week 156,000 bales, 20,000 of which were for exports, and 52,000 for speculation. Stock on hand 300,000 bales, of which amount 79,000 bales are American.

12 m.—Cotton more active, but unchanged in price.

1 p.m.—The cottom market is firmer, but not quotably higher; stock afloat 310,000 bales, of which amount 121,000 bales are American. Sales will reach 20,000 bales to-day.

4:30 p.m.—The cotton market closed firmer, and under more favorable advices from Manchester, and prices advanced; middling uplands 11¼d to 11⅜d; Orleans 11⅜d. Sales for the day 20,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Quiet. Good cooking $5 ₱ bbl; New York russets, $5 50@6; limber twigs, $6 to $6 50; belleflowers, $7 50 to $8, in store.

BUTTER—Market very dull. We quote choice Western tub and roll, 37½@40c; common 28@32c.

BACON—A light supply and no demand. Clear sides, 18¾@19c; shoulders, 15c; old hams neglected and nominal; new sugar cured hams and breakfast bacon, 18½@19c.

BEEF—Dull at 3@5c for forequarters and 6@8c for hindquarters.

BEESWAX—In demand at 30@32c ₱ lb, with light receipts.

BRAN—Market dull at $24@25 per ton for prime in shipping order, in store. We note a sale of 100 sks from store at $23.

BAGGING—Very little demand from the country, and sales by the piece light at 20½@22½c for heavy, and 14@16c for light hand and machine made hemp, with India nominal.

BALE TWINE—Nominally 19@20c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Navy dull at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel, in shipping order; inferior, $2 50@3.

COFFEE—Market dull and unchanged with 20@25c the ruling prices for ordinary to choice Rio, and Java 35@38c, in a jobbing way from store.

CABBAGES—Dull at $10 to $13 per hundred.

CORN—Shelled in scant supply, with a fair demand at 65c ₱ bushel, in shipping order, and held in store at 70c; ear corn abundant and dull.

CORN MEAL—Dull at $3 75 ₱ bbl for choice white in store.

CHEESE—Market dull at 18@19c for Western Reserve, 19@19½c for English dairy and 20c for factory, prime selections in store.

CANDLES—Quiet at 17@18c for star 12 oz. in boxes, halves and quarters.

CEMENT—Dull at $2 75 per barrel for Louisville in store, and $4 50 for Rosendale.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull at 8@9c for apples, and 9@10c for peaches per lb.

EGGS—Stock working off a little better at 28 to 30c ₱ dozen, by the package.

FISH—Quiet. No. 1 mess mackerel ₱ bbl, $30 75 to $31 25; hf bbl, $15 50 to $16; kit, $4 10 to $4 60; extra No. 1 ₱ bbl, $26 50 to $27; hf bbl, $14 25 to $14 75; kit, $3 10 to $3 35; No. 1 family ₱ bbl, $23 to $23 50; hf bbl, $11 to $11 25; quarter, $6 60 to $6 75; kit, $2 45 to $2 60; No. 2 do. ₱ bbl, $19 75 to $20 25; hf bbl, $10 75 to $11; quarter, $6 to $6 15; kit, $2 05 to $2 20; No. 3 do. ₱ bbl, $15 40 to $15 90; hf bbl $8 to $8 25; quarter, $5 25 to $5 40; kit, $1 80 to $1 95; large roe herring per bbl, $11 55 to $12; hf bbl, $6 60 to $6 85; George's bay and No. 1 do. ₱ bb, $10 45 to $11; hf bbl, $5 50 to $5 75; white fish No. 1 per hf bbl, $8 50 to $9; kit, $2 to $2 15; codfish, extra ₱ 100 lbs, $9 10 to $9 25; medium, $6 60 to $6 75; sealed herrings, 72½ to 80c ₱ box; No. 1, 60 to 70c.

FLOUR—Market steady for all grades, though the demand for family brands is still very light. We quote common to fine, $6 to $6 60; superfine, $7 to $7 50; extra, $7 75 to $8; double extra, $8 50 to $9; treble extra to fancy brands, $10 to $12 50.

FURS AND SKINS—All kinds are in demand at the following prices: Wild cat, 30c; musk rat, 12@15c; gray fox, 30c; red fox, 50@75c; opposum, 9@10c; coon, 25@33c; open mink, $1 50@2; cased mink, $2 50@3 50; beaver, $2@3; cased otter, $3@4; open otter, $2@3; deer skins, 25@30c; blk skunk, 30c; striped, 15c.

GRITS—Quiet at $7 to 7 25 per bbl.

GREASE—In demand at 7 to 10c per lb.

HOMINY—Quiet at $6 25 to $6 50 ₱ bbl.

HARDWARE—Nails, rates $5 to 5 15; iron, 5½c per lb; hollowware castings, 6c per lb; Axes, common, $12 per doz; best brands, $15 per doz; horse shoes, per keg, $8; mule shoes per keg, $10; Manilla rope, 25 to 28c; cotton rope, 40 to 45c; meal seives, $2 50 per doz; grind stones, 2½c per lb.

HAY—Receipts fair and market fairly active, sales since yesterday being 276 bales on levee in lots at $24 to $25 ₱ ton for fair to prime timothy. A flatboat has been opened at $25 to $26. Prime hay in store, $1 40 to $1 50 in a retail way.

HOGS—Live hogs in light supply and firm at 9 to 10c, and dressed dull at 12 to 12½c for city slaughtered; country slaughtered, 11 to 11½c.

HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10@10½c; green from butchers, 8c; deerskins, 25@30c.

IRON TIES—Quiet at $7@7 50 per 100 lb by the ton.

KRAUT—Dull at $10 per bbl.

LARD—Market dull and unchanged with tierce at 20c and keg at 20½ to 21c, in store.

LIME—Quiet. Louisville, 1 50@1 75 per bbl; Cape, Alabama and Eureka, $2@2 25.

METALS—Pig lead, 11c; bar do, 11½c. Block tin, in pigs, 40c; bar, 41c. Tin plate, I.C., 10x14, $14 50; I. C., 14x20, (roofing) $14; I. X., 10x14, $17; I. X., 14x20, $19. No. 27 bolled iron, 7c per lb; No. 27 charcoal, 9c; No. 26 galvanized, 20c; No. 27 do. 21c. Sheet zinc, 16c.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@80c. for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Dull at $5 rates in store.

ONIONS—Market quiet and steady at $5 50@6 ₱ bbl. for prime to choice.

OATS—Mixed and white oats quiet but firm at 65 to 75c in store; only a city trade. Choice black seed oats are scarce.

POTATOES—Peachblows dull at $2 75 to $3 ₱ bbl, and pinkeyes stiff at $4 50, in store.

POULTRY—Receipts light and chickens active at $6, with turkeys $20 to $24 ₱ dozen.

PORK—Market dull and unchanged. We quote bulk, in store, 16½ to 17c for clear-sides; 16 to 16½c for clear rib sides; 15½c for rib sides; 16 to 16½c for hams, and 12½ to 13c for shoulders. Mess pork, $31 to $31 50 ₱ bbl. Fresh pork, 11 to 12½c ₱ lb.

ROPE—No demand and prices nominally 9@10c for machine, and 6½@7c for hand made.

RICE—Quiet at 8½@9½c ₱ lb in barrels, for Louisiana.

RAGS—In demand at 2½@3c for mixed cotton, and 1½c for woolen, ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Market quiet and firm for Louisiana, with refined sugars nominal. We quote fair Louisiana, 11@12c; fully fair, 13@13½; prime to choice, 13¾@14¼; yellow clarified, 14¾@15; white clarified, 15½; crushed, powered and granulated, 17@18c.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per barrel.

SODA—Quiet at 8@10c, in kegs and boxes.

SALT—Market quiet. 280 lb barrels in store, $3 10@3 30; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 70c per gallon.

TALLOW—Demand light at 9c to 9½c per lb.

TAR—Quiet at $5 50 to $6 00 per dozen kegs.

VINEGAR—Quiet at $7 00 to $10 00 per barrel; wine vinegar, $14 00 per lb.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 00 to $1 05 per gallon.

A business house and three dwellings were destroyed by fire in Paducah Wednesday morning. Loss $9,000.

Major Henry St. Paul, formerly editor of the Mobile *Times*, intends returning to journalism.

A German in New York has gone crazy after being swindled out of all his money by a cheap jewelry concern.

A condemned murderer at Cleveland, Ohio, has written, asking the prayers of the church.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TRADERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND Agents for the genuine Green Leaf Bagging and Rope, Walley's Iron Ties, North Carolina White Shad, Roe and Cut Herrings, packed by E. Wood for family use. All of which are offered to the trade low.

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances, and Orders filled at the lowest rates. Consignments to us insured by our open policy, unless otherwise instructed. ja9

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. DAVIS, of Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of G. W. CLAYTON, of Shelby County, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM SIDES, of Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

ja15 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

LEGAL.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John B. Cobb, on the 19th day of August, 1867, to Howell E. Jackson, trustee, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 73, page 478, for the purpose of indemnifying George B. Peters as the indorser on certain notes therein mentioned, and to repay him any and all sums he might pay on said notes; and the said George B. Peters having paid about the sum of $10,000 on said notes, I will, at his request, in pursuance of the provisions of said trust deed, proceed,

On the 28th day of January, 1869,

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 12 m., in front of the Common Law Court room, on Second street, in the city of Memphis, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, lying in Shelby county, east of the city of Memphis, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the center of the lane between Renfroe's and the Dr. Harris tract, being the northwest corner, with one post oak pointer twenty-four inches in diameter, which bears north 57° east, distant 38 links, and one post oak pointer 14 inches in diameter, which bears north of east, distant 48 links; thence south 37.59 poles to a stake at the southwest corner of said tract with post oak pointer 14 inches diameter, bearing north 12° west, distant 80 links; thence east 80 poles to a stake, it being the southeast corner of the old Herbert tract; thence east 30.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the old Harbert tract; thence 31.37 poles to a stake from which a white oak bears north 17° east, distant 77 links, it being the southeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence north 39.72 poles to a stake from which a white oak 30 inches diameter bears south 59° west, distant 41½ links, the northeast corner of the Dr. Harris tract; thence west 30.37 poles to a stake; thence north 4.39 poles to a stake from which a gum 14 inches diameter bears east, distant three links; thence west 29.88 poles to a stake from which a gum 4 feet in diameter bears north 31° west, distant 23 links; thence south 4.57 poles to a stake; thence west 50.12 poles to the beginning, containing about 451 acres. The title is believed to be good, but I sell and convey only as trustee.

dec27 HOWELL E. JACKSON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by D. D. Reaves, which is of record in book No. 59, part 2, page 17, in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, made to secure certain notes therein mentioned, I will,

On the 13th day of February, 1869,

Proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the office of Dr. Wm. T. Pryor, in the town of Bartlett, Shelby county, Tennessee, the following described real estate, being lot 8 of the subdivision of the home place of the late Wm. P. Reaves, made by commissioners appointed by the County Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, and of record on pages 202, etc., of Minute Book D of said Court, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 7 of the same subdivision, running thence south 44 chains 45 links to the southeast corner of said lot 7; thence south 89° east 14 chains and 50 links to a dogwood sappling, with sassafras and black oak pointers; thence north 30 chains to a stake in a field; thence north 89° west 6 chains and 50 links in a field near the south side of an apple orchard; thence north 14 chains 62 links to a stake in a road with honey locust pointers; thence north 89° west 8 chains to the beginning, containing about 55 acres. Equity of redemption waived.

ja13 W. B. REAVES, Trustee.

WANTS.

EDDINS' MILL!

Logs Wanted! Logs Wanted!!

I WISH to contract with responsible parties sending timber to this market, for the following amounts and kinds of Logs, delivered at my Mill on Wolf river, in the city limits:

CYPRESS, one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) feet.

POPLAR, (Yellow,) one million (1,000,000) feet.

GUM, (Red,) one million (1,000,000) feet.

OAK, one million (1,000,000) feet.

WALNUT, one million (1,000,000) feet.

ASH, five hundred thousand (500,000) feet.

Those engaged in getting out any or all the above kinds of Timber for this market, will find it to their advantage to call on me before engaging elsewhere.

ja8 M. E. EDDINS.

FOR RENT.

For Rent--For 1869

A GOOD HOME

—AND—

75 Acres Good Cleared Land,

ONE mile south of Raleigh, and near Raleigh Station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Good improvements, fruits, etc. Also a good Brick Residence, with garden, fruits, etc.; and a Grocery House in Raleigh. Refer to M. D. L. Stewart, corner of Union and Second streets, Memphis.

P. S.—If not rented before Saturday, the 16th instant, the whole will be rented at public auction, on the premises—of the first on that day—when and where a sale of Corn, Fodder, Cows, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will take place. ja9

For Rent—Store House.

NO 32 NORTH SIDE COURT SQUARE, next to Odd Fellows' Hall. Possession given immediately. Apply up stairs.

HENRY G. SMITH.

January 8, 1869.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND to sell in one body; or I will cut it up to suit. 500 acres open and 400 in high state of cultivation. Gin mill, negro cabins, stables, cribs, etc.—the best place in Yalobusha county, Miss., and lies between the Mississippi Central Railroad and Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, four miles west of Coffeeville and six miles east of Garner's Station; public road running directly through the land from Coffeeville to Garner's Station. I will exchange a portion of the place for Memphis city property or goods, wares, and merchandise. Captain Baswell, who resides on the place, will show it to any one.

A. S. BROWN.

Grenada, January 10, 1869.

Refer to James Eldin, Owen, McNutt & Co., or Colonel Ed. Prickett, jr., Memphis, Tenn. ja15

Land for Sale.

TWO hundred acres of Land in one mile of Bartlett Station for sale in tracts of 116, 75, 56, 60, 35 or 40 acres. Apply to

ja14 B. T. REAVES, Bartlett, Tennessee.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, OPPOSITE BRAY'S Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of Memphis.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT acres, known as Giles' Farm, on east side of Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, about ten miles north of Memphis, thirty acres under cultivation and forty deadened.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 221 feet on Court street, on which stands a small frame house, clear of lease.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, subject to lease.

LOT, WITH COTTON SHED (FORMERLY Barne's Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard), fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 121 feet on Court, a few rods west of Charleston avenue, clear of lease.

LOT EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 285 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands the cotton shed of Carroll, Walker & Co., subject to lease.

LOT FRONTING FIFTY FEET ON CHARLESton avenue, on which stands the grocery of Thomas O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street, clear of lease.

For terms, inquire of

THOS. WICKERSHAM,

ja8 No. 9, second floor, Postoffice Building.

House and Lot for Sale.

THAT valuable brick house, No. 111, with lot fronting 50 feet on Jefferson street, and extending back 148⅜ feet to an alley, will be sold under a decree of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, on THURSDAY, January 14, 1869, in front of the court-house door, in Memphis, by John L. Brown, Clerk of the Supreme Court. By agreement of parties the sale will be for $8,000 cash—sufficient to pay the debt, interest and cost for which the sale is made, and twelve months time will be given on the balance. Parties desiring to invest will please call at my office, and I will take pleasure in showing them the property.

THOS. WICKERSHAM,

ja5 No. 9 Postoffice Building.

☞ Refer to advertisement in Evening Post, "Planters' Bank of Tennessee vs. E. O. Perrin et al."

Big Creek Land Within Ten Miles of Memphis.

90, 100, 150 and 200 acres out of 800 on the Mississippi River railroad, soon to be built, and near the prospective depot, for sale at a bargain, and immediately; also, 70 acres, mainly Cypress Timber, on Hatchie; also, STEAM MILL. Apply to my sons on premises, or to myself, this month, at Raleigh.

1,300 acres good Stock Ranche on the Lavaca, in Jackson county, Texas, and 600 acres on Trinity, Liberty county, Texas. Fine Plantation to sell or exchange for city property. Also, fine Water Power on Big Creek. All titles perfect.

[ja8] S. S. REMBERT.

A Rare Chance.

TO obtain on VERY EASY TERMS one or several nice Suburban Residences, by renting, buying, or by exchanging a country farm—IMPROVED. Call and see, or address with particulars.

dec29 DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO., 210 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

NOTICES.

To Whom it may Concern.

TWO (2) barrels Oil, from "Forest City Varnish Company," Cleveland, Ohio, consigned to J. Smith, Vicksburg, Miss., are here in store, subject to the order of the proper parties, the consignee having refused to receive them from the steamer Rubicon. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sold to pay charges.

LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent, Star Wharfboat.

ja13

LOTTERY.

GREAT LAND SALE,

—IN—

HENDERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Authorized by Act of the Kentucky Legislature, 1867-8.

SEVEN RICH AND HIGHLY IMPROVED Ohio River Bottom Farms, and 504 Town Lots to be disposed of

IN SHARES.

CAPITAL PRIZE,	-	$150,000
2 Prizes, each -	-	27,500
4 Prizes, each -	-	13,750
280 Prizes, each -	-	120
140 Prizes, each -	-	100
84 Prizes, each -	-	80

Making 511 Prizes in All.

Tickets, $5 00.

The drawing will take place at Masonic Temple, in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1869.

Agents will furnish pamphlets, giving description of the property, and containing the act of the Legislature AUTHORIZING THE SALE.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are named in the act of the Legislature, and their integrity and responsibility are indorsed in the certificates (which will be found in the pamphlets) of Governor John W. Stevenson, Honorables Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senators; Hon. John T. Bunch, Speaker of the Kentucky House of Representatives; Hon. Archibald Dixon; Joseph Adams, President of Farmers' Bank; L. C. Dallam, President of National Bank; John H. Barret and others, of Henderson, Kentucky; Hon. W. F. Parrett, Judge of the Circuit Court of Fifteenth Judicial District; M. S. Johnson, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Indiana; Hon. Wm. H. Walker, Mayor; John S. Hopkins, President First National Bank; and others of Evansville, Indiana, and many other gentlemen of position and prominence in Kentucky and Indiana.

Tickets can be Purchased of

L. H. LYNE, Farmers' Bank, Henderson, Ky.

R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.

JOHN C. LATHAM, President Bank of Hopkinsville, Hopkinsville, Ky.

JAMES L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.

B. G. THOMAS, Lexington, Ky.

W. B. TYLER, Owensboro, Ky.

ja15

DENTISTRY.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever,"
And nothing adds so much to the beauty of the "human face divine" as

A FINE SET OF TEETH.

T. F. LINDE, Dentist,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned home and is now located at 180 Main street, Memphis, near the Overton Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable rates. By taking advantage of all the modern improvements in Dentistry, the operation of extracting teeth, of inserting new ones, is rendered entirely painless.

☞ Office hours from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m. ja5

BINDING of every description executed in the best style by DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

EDUCATIONAL.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THIS Institution will open MONDAY, 4th of January, 1869. It is located at the southern terminus of Desoto street, convenient to the street cars. The College grounds contain six acres, with buildings finely adapted to college purposes.

Terms per session of Five Months (in Advance):

For all branches of Education taught in Female Colleges, including a full course of English, Ancient and Modern Languages	$30 00
For Harp, Guitar or Piano, Vocal and Instrumental	30 00
For Board in College, including furnished room, fuel, towels, lights and washing	100 00

Day Scholars can pay by the month, in advance. No Incidental fees.

J. D. MEREDITH, President,

ja3d&w Memphis, Tenn.

Ledding's Commercial College

No. 238 Main Street.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS EXTENDED, thorough and practical, affording superior facilities for obtaining a sound Business Education.

ENGLISH DEPARTMET—This department is in charge of a ripe scholar and an experienced teacher.

PENMANSHIP—Students in the different departments of the College will receive special instruction daily from a professional teacher of the art.

☞ A Separate Department for Ladies.

dec27 T. A. LEDDIN, Principal.

Columbia Female Institute.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institute will begin on

Monday, February 1st.

Charges for Board and Tuition, $150. For circulars or other information address

REV. GEORGE BECKETT,

ja13 Columbia, Tenn.

STOVES, TINWARE, &C.

PLYMOUTH ROCK

STOVES

FOR WOOD,

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

Manufactured in the West, and adapted to the wants of Western People.

THEY STAND UNEQUALED

For Economy in Fuel,
For Durability,
For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting,
For Simplicity in Management,
For Cleanliness in Cooking,
For Beauty of Design,
For Smoothness of Castings, and
Elegance of Finish,

—AND AS—

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 and 614 North Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Sole Agent,

836 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.

ja7

T. S. JUKES,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

FAVORITE CARDINAL

COOK STOVES,

—DEALER IN—

Lamps, Oils, Grates, Tinware, Etc.,

328 Second Street, Memphis.

dec4

HANGING ROCK STOVE FOUNDRY

ROSENBAUM & BROTHERS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LAMPS, OILS, STOVES, TINWARE,

Wholesale and Retail.

Sole Agents for the Tennessee Petro Oil Company

234 Main Street, Opp. Clay Building,

MEMPHIS, TENN. nov29

HIDES AND LEATHER.

ASHBROOK & WHITE

(Successors to George Phiffer & Co.)

—DEALERS IN—

Hides and Leather,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front Row and Water Street, North Side,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Cash Paid for Hides, Furs and Peltry.

nov3

LUMBER DEALERS.

B. K. PLAIN,

DEALER IN LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS,

SASH GLASS AND BLINDS,

Corner Gayoso and Second Streets,

ja12 MEMPHIS, TENN.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Christmas Gifts for the Holidays

THE FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH

—AT—

CHURCH & CO.'S,

No. 315 Main Street.

Elegant Writing Desks,
Ladies' Work Boxes,
Inlaid Glove Boxes,
Jewel Cases,
Handkerchief Boxes,
Illustrated Family Bibles,
Prayer Books,
Photograph Albums,
Juvenile Books, Toy Books,
Building Blocks, Etc.
German, English and American Chromos
Fine Pocket Knives,
Gold Pens, Pocket Books,
Initial Stationery, Planchette s,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above goods will be sold at low figures. Call and price them before buying elsewhere.

dec18 CHURCH & CO., 315 Main street

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS for every description of Job Printing with DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC!

—AND—

ESPECIALLY TO OUR PATRONS

OUR facilities, with the purchases we have made in the late great decline of all kinds of Dress Goods and Fancy Articles, enables us to sell our well-selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, Boots, Shoes and especially Clothing, which we intend to close out regardless of cost, at such prices as to excel all other houses in this city.

CHEAP TABLE

—OF—

FANCY ARTICLES!

Which will save your Money.

Ladies of Memphis and the Vicinity

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. Our prices will at once convince you that we are MASTERS OF THE FIELD.

SAVE MONEY! BUY CHEAP!

—AT—

230 Main Street,

Opposite the Clay Building.

Great Decline of Prices

—AT—

M. WOLF & CO'S.

No. 230 MAIN STREET.

Just Received and Purchased at Panic Prices,

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BOMBAZINES,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES,
A splendid line Plaid and Changeable Alpacas—Very Cheap.
CHAMELEON AND WATERPROOFS,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
MOHAIR AND WOOL PLAIDS,
ALL WOOL DELAINES.

500 DOZEN

Merino and Cotton Hosiery,

LAD AND CHILD UNDERWEAR,

HOOP SKIRTS

In style to suit the humblest, and

In Prices to Defy all Competition.

Lad and Gents' Hemstitched, Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,

Bonnet Ribbons, 40 cents per yard. nov21

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC,

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,

ja1 NEW YORK.

RECENT ARRIVALS.

New Dress Goods,
Cotton Yarns,
Osnaburgs and Sheetings,
Heavy Cotton Plaids,
Blankets and Linseys,
Jeans and Tweeds,
Hosiery and Notions,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Beautiful Prints,

And many other nice things, which we will sell FOR CASH as low as anybody.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,

290 Main Street,

dec13 Next door North Peabody Hotel.

COTTON GINS.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of Staple, Lightness of Draught, and quantity of Lint Cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft over any Gin. We are also Agents for

Strraub's Grist Mills, and

Wheeler, Gleason & Co.'s Circular Saws.

McCOMBS & CO.,

Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,

jy16d&w 323 and 324 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

RAILROADS.

QUICKEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK!

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville Railroad Line

FALL SCHEDULE, SEPT. 13, 1868

DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (R. R. time)	7:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12:00 noon	1:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:25 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	8:20 p.m.	:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	8:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12:00 night	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:15 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot head of Main street.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company, at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. nov21

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

—AND—

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company

Through Freight Line.

FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP sailing EVERY SATURDAY to Liverpool from PORTLAND in Summer, and MONTREAL in Winter.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Line, are authorised to grant Through Bills Lading from Memphis to Liverpool to Glasgow. The attention of Shippers is called to this Route, by which the delays and excessive transfer charges incurred at the large ports are entirely avoided. Bills of Lading contain through rates, covering all charges from Memphis to the ship's dock at Liverpool, and low rates and quick time are guaranteed. Fifteen first-class steamships are now in the Line, making regular trips on Saturday of each week. Freights loaded from the Cars on dock directly into the vessel.

THROUGH RECEIPTS given to BOSTON and NEW ENGLAND POINTS via GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. For Rates and information apply to THOMAS TROUT & SONS, Agents,

ja7 No. 24 Front street, Memphis.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

Memphis, Tennessee.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institutions of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1859, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee, is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, Fits, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all the diseases arising from the indiscretion of youth permanently cured. Also, Chronic Diseases in all their forms effectually cured at the above named Institution—Dr. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.

☞ Treatise on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. oct28

Dr. F. Salter,

Devotes his attention to Obstetrics and Diseases of

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

No. 59 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. ja15

In Memphis Again.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON, of Huntsville, Alabama, may be consulted in Memphis, at the Worsham House, No. 4, for a few days. He has the pleasure of referring to one of the most popular physicians of the city, who has for a number of years been sending his friends to him. Also, refers to his old patients—gentlemen of high standing in the city. Those of the country and neighboring towns and villages who may doubt his success can easily satisfy themselves by calling upon his old patients of the city.

Dr. Clopton treats with perfect success piles, fistula, strictures, diseases of the bladder, kidneys and all chronic diseases of the bowels. Special attention given to diseases of females. Dr. C. refers to one of the most popular bishops of the M. E. C. South as to his successful removal of a polypus, as large as an infant's head, from the uterus. The tumor measured seven and a half inches in length after it was removed. The patient was perfectly well in fifteen days. Dr. C. could refer to at least one hundred physicians of the South who have been his patients. One of the most wealthy physicians of Linden, Ala., in visiting Dr. Clopton in 1856, traveled 1,200 miles, passing through Mobile, New Orleans and Memphis; his lady was my patient. Two of the old Governors of Alabama have been his patients. He has never lost a patient, nor had the slightest accident to happen. Dr. C. has operated on four in one family. See the letter of Rev. Mr. Gladney, Presbyterian minister. Patients are not confined to their beds. This will be his only visit to the city this year. ja10

See a Letter from a Presbyterian Minister.

WEST POINT, Miss., Sept. 18, 1868.

It is important to all afflicted with Piles, Fistula, etc., and it is due Dr. J. A. Clopton, who, for years, has made the cure of Piles a specialty, to state, that in long standing cases in which he operated in Aberdeen, he effected a complete cure. We recommend all who are suffering to apply to him, which they may do with the certainty of being cured. I and three of my sons were entirely relieved, and there has been no return of the disease.

ja12 R. S. GLADNEY.

MEDICAL CARD.

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